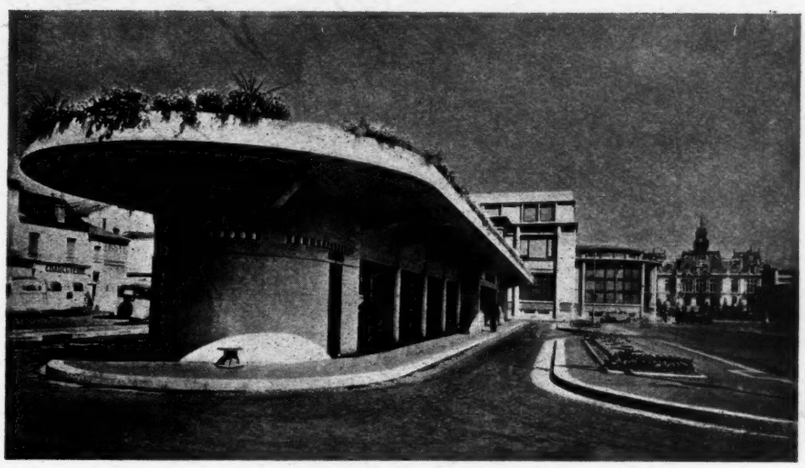
THE BUILDER

INCORPORATING

"ARCHITECTURE" AND "THE BRITISH ARCHITECT"

Vol. CLV OCTOBER 14 1938 No. 4993



A BUS STATION AT VICHY.

COMING EVENTS

Friday, October 14.

Institution of Sanitary Engineers. Messrs. W. C. Easdale and D. Easdale on "Sanitary Works in Large Buildings," Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W.1. 6.30 p.m.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Mr. J. G. Bennett on "Coal Utilisation Research; Co-operation between Producers, Users and Appliance Makers." 6.30 p.m.

Friday-Saturday, October 14-29.

Royal Institute of British Architects. "Small House" Exhibition. At 66, Portland-place, W.

Tuesday, October 18.

Housing Centre. Tuesday Lunch. Major Hardy-Syms on "Garden Cities Association." 1 p.m.

Wednesday, October 19.

Ecclesiological Society. Mr. C. E. Power on "The Abbey Church of Bury St. Edmunds." 6, Queen-square, W.C.1. 8 p.m.

Worshipful Company of Carpenters. Mr. W. Godfrey Allen on "Woodwork in St. Paul's Cathedral." 7.30 p.m.

L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts. Sir Banister Fletcher on "Egyptian Architecture: Temples, Obelisks and Dwellings." 6 p.m.

Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers (Manchester and District Branch). Annual Dinner. Engineer's Club, Manchester. 7 p.m.

Thursday, October 20.

Society of Antiquaries. Sir Leonard Woolley, on Excavations at Atchana in 1938. 8.30 p.m.

Institution of Electrical Engineers. Inaugural Address by Mr. A. P. M. Fleming. 6 p.m.

Friday, October 21.

Institution of Civil Engineers (Association of Glasgow Students). Messrs. R. V. Burns and C. M. White on "Protection of Dams, Weirs and Sluices against Scour." Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, Glasgow. 7.30 p.m.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers. Presidential Address by Mr. David E. Roberts. 6 p.m.

London Society. Sir Charles Bressey, Sir Gwilym Gibbon, Rt. Hon. Viscount Davidson, Sir Lawrence Chubb and Messrs. F. J. Osborn and G. Langley-Taylor on "Bressey-Lutyens Report, The Highway Development Survey (Greater London)." 5 p.m.

Friday and Saturday, October 21 and 22.

Royal Sanitary Institute. At the Royal Pavilion, Brighton. Friday: Mr. A. Howard Holt on "The Repair of Working Class Dwelling Houses." 5 p.m.; Saturday: Visit to the new combined school clinic and infant welfare centre, and the Municipal Chest Clinic. 10 a.m.

Tuesday, October 25.

Architectural Association. Presidential Address by Mr. Verner O. Rees. 8.30 p.m.

Housing Centre. Tuesday Lunch. Mr. V. Malcolmson on "Some Aspects of Rural Housing." 1 p.m.

Tuesday-Friday, October 25-November 18.

Architectural Association. Annual Exhibition of Members' Holiday Sketches.

Wednesday, October 26.

Liverpool Architectural Society. Mr. H. A. Dod, President, on "Library Planning." 6 p.m.

Worshipful Company of Carpenters. Mr. N. W. Kay on "Framing of Joiners' Work." 7.30 p.m.

L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts. Sir Banister Fletcher on "Asiatic Architecture (4000–333 B.C.): Influences, Architectural Character, Temples, Palaces and Tombs." 6 p.m.

Thursday, October 27.

Society of Antiquaries. Mr. C. J. P. Cave, on "Roof bosses in Peterborough and Ripon Cathedrals." 8.30 p.m.

Thursday-Friday, October 27-November 11.

Antique Dealers' Fair. Fifth Annual Exhibition. Great Hall, Grosvenor House, Park Lane, W.

Friday, October 28.

Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers (Scottish Branch). Mr. C. N. Dod, on "Oxy-Acetylene Welding for Heating Engineers." Glasgow. 7.30 p.m.

Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers (London and District Branch). Annual Supper. 39, Victoria Street, S.W.1. 6.45 p.m.

Reimann School. Mr. Howard Robertson on "Exhibition Architecture." 4-10, Regent Street, S.W.1. 6.15 p.m.

Monday-Friday, October 31-November 11.

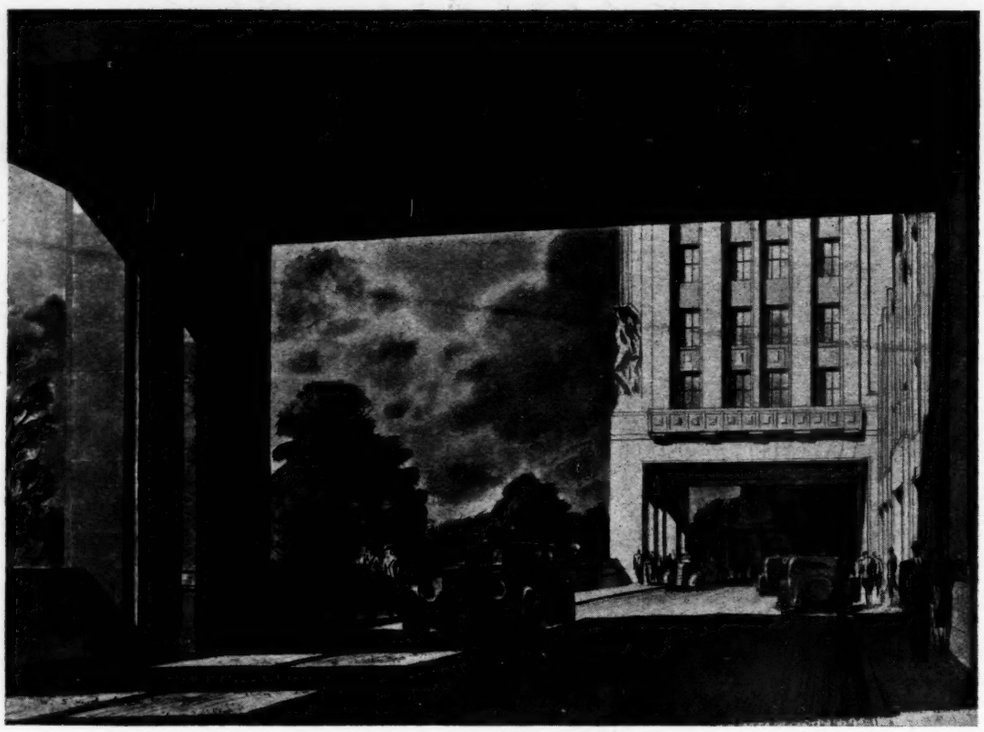
Royal Academy of Arts. Professor H. J. Plenderleith on "Craftsmanship and Painting." Burlington House, W.1. 4 p.m. October 31, November 2, 4, 7, 9 and 11.

Wednesday, November 2.

Worshipful Company of Carpenters. Mr. H. Ingham Ashworth on "The Manufacture and Use of Ply-woods." 7.30 p.m.

Institution of Heating and Ventilating Engineers. Mr. L. W. J. Henton on "Air Conditioning Requirements of Cinemas." At the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, S.W.1. 7 p.m.

L.C.C. Central School of Arts and Crafts. Sir Banister Fletcher on "Greek Architecture (3000-146 B.C.): First or Early Period, Architectural Character, Tombs, Palaces." 6 p.m.



THE NEW TERRACE.

THE JOHN-STREET FRONT, SHOWING MAIN ENTRANCE.

ADELPHI

The new Adelphi, primarily an office building, is fast nearing completion. The site is an island one, bounded by John-street, Adam-street, Robert-street and the Terrace. The architects are Messrs. Collcutt and Hamp, F.R.I.B.A., and the perspectives on this page and on pages 724-725 are by Mr. W. Suddaby.

TOPICS OF THE DAY

ARCHITECTS AND A NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

A LARGE number of the practising architects of to-day must have had personal experience of the Great War of 1914–18. Many of them served with the forces in various capacities, mostly unrelated to their calling and training. A few found an outlet for their skill in constructional work either in the army or in a civil capacity. Many promising young men fell in the fighting and still more returned incapacitated. Numbers drifted into other walks of life after this interruption in their training or as a result of the collapse of their practices. War is, in any case, a senseless and wasteful thing, but in the last war the waste of resources was reckless and lamentable.

No doubt an exact repetition of 1914–18 experience would have been avoided had the recent emergency developed into the disaster which at one time threatened; but there were signs enough that there had been an insufficient planning of our resources, and there would almost certainly have been a great deal of distress among architects whose normal means of livelihood would have been cut off entirely by the outbreak of war before their services to the country could be properly mobilised.

In war-time there is no cessation of building, though the building needed and done is of a different kind from normal. It is of an extent quite beyond the capacity and staffing of government departments to carry out unaided, and the assistance of private architects is essential. Within the Forces themselves there is considerable constructional, planning and surveying activity, in which the services of trained architects and surveyors could be profitably employed. There is an obvious need to assess, within certain broad limits, the extent of the work to be done, its likely location, and the number of men required for its fulfilment, and we suggest that this problem should be tackled without delay.

Those who, during the recent crisis, wrote for guidance as to how the architect could best serve his country in war were directed vaguely to the Special Reserve of Officers and to the A.R.P. organisations. In the latter, some immediate work was found for them, but with little concerted policy to guide them and with little prospect of that work becoming extended for long in actual time of war.

The architect is a key man in the social structure, and he is too valuable an asset to waste either in war or peace. It is common prudence, therefore, to see that, as soon as the normal life of the times ceases to demand his services, he should be placed immediately where his training and ability can best serve his country.

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION.

THE past week has seen considerable activity at the Architectural Association. The decision to appoint a Principal who shall be responsible only to the Council for the conduct of the School is, it will be felt, a sound one, though Mr. Goodhart-Rendel's decision to vacate the position of Director of the School removes a figure of wide experience and vision. At the same time, there has necessarily been some overlapping of functions and opinion in the posts of Director and Principal, and we feel that absolute control vested in one man who is closely in touch day by day with the School and its work is the better course.

The School is fortunate in its new Principal. Mr. Jellicoe has an initial advantage in being himself an A.A. man, of the vintage years. At 38 he has the further advantages of having a proper sympathy with the growing pains which accompany the intelligent student's efforts at self expression, and yet of being sufficiently experienced in the perplexing ways of the architectural world to be fully aware of the dangers into which over-indulgence in personal idiosyncrasy may lead students. His record as a creative architect and planner (some details of which will be found in the following page) is sufficiently impressive to add authority to precept, and we shall hope and expect to see a renaissance of endeavour and achievement in the School which, it may be, has never been missing but which peculiar circumstances have in late years tended to invalidate.

One desideratum is yet lacking. It has been the subject of a good deal of discussion and of a special meeting, begun on August 8 and concluded on Tuesday night last, and concerns the proposal to substitute for the present by-laws a new set in which an important amendment would be the creation of a new class of member, without voting power, to which every new student would be automatically elected.

It is always a difficult matter to persuade any section of people to relinquish a right to which through long usage they have been accustomed. In this case, however, we think that students will best be serving the true interests of the Association if they agree to the proposal. Among important educational foundations, the Architectural Association must be alone in having by-laws which permit students to have the right to vote upon questions affecting their own education; it is a position which, under certain circumstances, must destroy discipline, and with it art. So far from "selling the pass" for future generations, contemporary students (who are, of course, not deprived of this right) would, we feel strongly, be making the best possible contribution to the future of their Association and to that renaissance to which we have referred.

WAR AND DECENTRALISATION.

THE hurried evacuation a fortnight ago of school-children, hospital patients and of those members of the general public who were able to find alternative accommodation in the country must provide an argument for decentralisation from London which is almost irresistible. There must be large numbers of people who have declared their intention of securing living accommodation in the country, either as permanent means of abode or as refuges for children and young people, should circumstances similar to those lately operating again prevail, accommodation which could also be used for week-ends or holidays.

As a result, we should not be surprised at a minor wave of rural building; if this should prove to be so, the obvious dangers to the countryside that must occur in the absence of control require no emphasis where architects are concerned. The onus of protection will largely fall on local authorities, who are well armed with the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act and the Ribbon Restriction Act; these powers, with the assistance of the architectural profession, should keep new development orderly and pleasant.

Larger issues arise out of the recent situation which has shown the dangers of concentration of population. Can this be avoided? We think it can, by the establishlishment of satellite towns on the Welwyn system. It is better, obviously, that new rural development should be planned or unified rather than on sporadic lines. Both potential advantages and the dangers inherent in this new movement will, no doubt, be closely watched by responsible societies and authorities.

NOTES AND NEWS

The Architectural Association : Appointment of New Principal.

MR. G. A. JELLICOE, F.R.I.B.A., F.I.L.A., A.A.Dipl., has been appointed Principal of the Architectural Association School of Architecture, and will take up his duties in January next.

It was also announced at the special general meeting on Tuesday that Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, P.R.I.B.A., has resigned the post of Director of the A.A. Schools, a position he has held since 1936. Comment on the new changes will be found on page 723, and a brief report of Tuesday's meeting is on page 730.

Mr. Jellicoe, who is 38, was educated at Cheltenham College and the Architectural Association. He was a Bernard Webb student at the British School at Rome, and in 1932 won the Neale Bursary. He is a vice-president of the Institute of Landscape Gardeners, and among the work of this nature executed by his firm are gardens for Ditchley Park, Oxford, and Royal Lodge, Windsor Great Park. He has also prepared an advisory plan for the control of development at Broadway, Worcestershire. Among his buildings are the Caveman Restaurant, Cheddar Gorge; factories for Gordon Russell and the Curwen Press; and a good deal of domestic work. Mr. Jellicoe, who is a member of the joint committee of the C.P.R.E. and the Forestry Commission, has published a number of books on garden design and decorations.

A.R.P. Institute : Inaugural Meeting.

REPRESENTATIVES of the architectural, engineering and medical professions were present at the well-attended inaugural meeting of the Air Raid Protection Institute, held on Tuesday, October 11, at the Royal Society of Arts, Adelphi, W.C.2. Mr. Oliver Simmonds, M.A., M.P., the President, said the Institute had been formed because men whose responsibilities in connection with passive defence were in many different channels—technical, organisational and constructional—had all felt the need for some common forum where they might discuss the technical problems of A.R.P. Mr. G. R. Falkiner Nuttall, M.A., A.M.I.C.E., read a paper on " The Planning of Shelters and Buildings for A.R.P."

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A.R.P. and Municipalities : Two Architectural Appointments.

MESSRS. TECTON, of 57, Haymarket, S.W.1, have been appointed by Finsbury Corporation to prepare a comprehensive scheme of Air Raid Precautions for the borough. In addition to proposals for new structures, a survey of open spaces and of existing buildings having basements capable of being converted into shelters will be made.

Southport Corporation has appointed MR. ALFRED CRAMPTON, A.R.I.B.A., of 41, Hoghton-street, Southport, as architect to the Air Raid Precautions Committee.

MR. G. A. JELLICOE, F.R.I.B.A.

Who, as announced on this page, has been appointed Principal of the A.A. School.

Preservation of Blackheath : Formation of Trust.

A PRIVATE company, Blackheath Preservation Trust, Ltd., has been registered with offices at Tranquil Hall, Blackheath Village, " to influence and control the development of building land and to adapt existing buildings to modern uses, and to conserve present amenities in Blackheath, London and its neighbourhood." The permanent directors are given as Mr. W. R. Davidge, 67, Blackheath Park, Blackheath, S.E.3, and Mr. A. A. R. Martin, 18, Kidbrooke Park-road, S.E.3.

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Ribbon Development in Berkshire: Support for Architectural Panels.

THE importance of district councils obtaining the approval of panels of architects to their building plans is being stressed by Berkshire County Council. In a letter to the Ministry of Health the County Council stated that, in order to implement the provisions of the Ribbon Development Act, the council had set up a sub-committee to co-operate with district representatives in dealing with applications for building plans. Recently, the council stated, it had been found that some councils had ceased to use the services of the panels, and had passed plans which were obviously unsuitable. A panel could not enforce its decisions, but if the sub-committee were assured by it that submitted plans were unsuitable, consent to the building would be refused.

The Ministry of Health has now intimated that it would support the county council's procedure.

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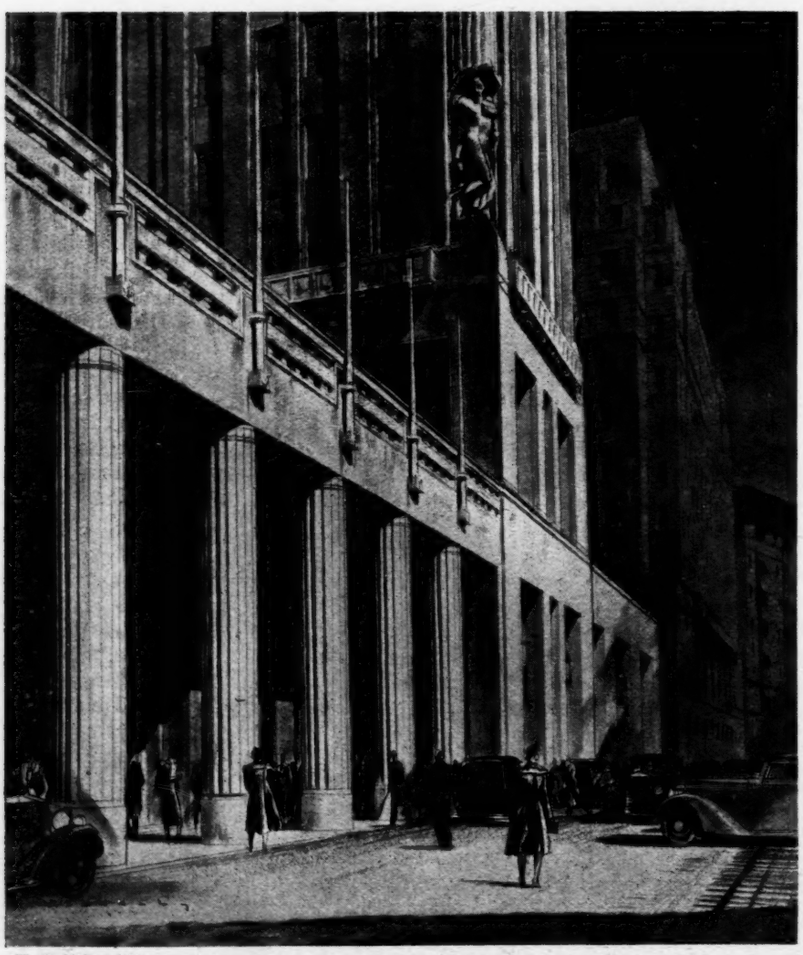
Carved Figures at New College, Oxford : Restoration.

SIR CHARLES PEERS has recently advised on the restoration of three groups of carved stone figures at New College, Oxford. These groups date from the early days of the foundation. Two are over the main gate and the third is on the west side of the muniment tower, above the hall stairs. Each group is of three figures, representing the Annunciation, with the Founder, William of Wykeham, in adoration. These have received preservative treatment on various occasions in modern times without



W. Suddaby, delt.

THE ADELPHI : VIEW FROM LOWER ROAD AT EMBANKMENT LEVEL.

MESSRS. COLLCUTT AND HAMP, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECTS.

much permanent result, but this year the group on the east face of the gateway has been more carefully repaired in the light of former experience and, it is hoped, made safe for some considerable time to come.

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William Hoffman Wood Scholarship in Architecture.

FOURTH- and fifth-year students in architecture are invited to apply for a grant to be awarded by the Trustees of the William Hoffman Wood Scholarship in Architecture for post graduate research by study or travel in ancient or modern cities. The amount of the grant will be awarded according to the programme of studies to be undertaken, but will not normally exceed £250 in the twelve months commencing September, 1938. Applicants must be under 21 years of age, and must have been born within the County of York, their respective parents or one of them being Yorkshire born; a native of Leeds, or one who has studied or lived in the city in all cases to have preference. Applications should be made in the candidates' own handwriting to W. H. Clarke and Co., solicitors, 12, South-parade, Leeds, 1, on or before October 30, 1938.

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Essex County Hall.

IN our issue of September 30 we incorrectly referred to Mr. E. Vincent Harris, A.R.A., as being the architect for the new County Hall at Chelmsford. Mr. Harris has been associated with the council chamber, ante room and staircase, but the remainder of the building is the work of the County Architect, Mr. Jno. Stuart, F.R.I.B.A.

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Essex County Council and the "Green Belt."

ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL have approved a modified plan put forward by London County Council for the preservation of about 18,745 acres of land in Essex under the Green Belt scheme. The modification relates to the section of the Green Belt south of the Boyles Court estate. In place of the land which they did not favour, the L.C.C. offered to contribute towards the preservation of a link between the Boyles Court estate and Belhus Park estate.

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Garden Cities' Association : Week-end Conference.

THREE topics of urgent importance are to be discussed at a special week-end conference to be held under the auspices of the Garden Cities' and Town Planning Association at Letchworth Hall Hotel this week-end, October 15 and 16. These are the relation of decentralisation to defence against air attack, the relation of trading estates to the Garden Cities movement, and the planning of London. The conference fee for non-resident members is 5s., and all those who wish to take part are asked to communicate with the Secretary, The Garden Cities and Town Planning Association, 13, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

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N.F.B.T.E. Change of Headquarters.

THE town house of the Marquess of Bute, 22, Mansfield-street, Portland-place, W., has been acquired by the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, of Russell-square, W.C., for use as headquarters. We understand that no exterior alterations will be made to the premises, and the beautiful period decorations inside are also to remain undisturbed. Certain alterations internally will be made to plans by Mr. Frank Scarlett, F.R.I.B.A. No. 22 was one of a number of houses built by the Adam Brothers about 1770. The Federation will not move to its new quarters until the New Year.

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National Physical Laboratory : Appointment of New Director.

THE Department of Scientific and Industrial Research announce that the Lord President of the Council has released Professor R. H. Fowler, O.B.E., F.R.S., at his own request for reasons of health, from the engagement he was to have assumed on October 1 as Director of the National Physical Laboratory, in succession to Dr. W. L. Bragg, O.B.E., D.Sc. To the vacancy thus created, the Lord President has appointed Dr. C. G. Darwin, M.C., Sc.D., F.R.S., Master of Christ's College, Cambridge. For the period until Dr. Darwin can assume his duties, the Lord President has decided that the office of Director shall be held by Sir Frank Smith, K.C.B., C.B.E., Sec.R.S., the Secretary of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Correspondence should be addressed as hitherto to the Director, National Physical Laboratory, Teddington.

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Sheffield Housing Department : Manager to be Appointed.

THE Sheffield City Council are inviting applications for the appointment of Manager of the Housing Department at a commencing salary of £1,000 per annum, from qualified persons (including women). Applications must be sent by October 31 to Mr. E. B. Gibson, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Sheffield.

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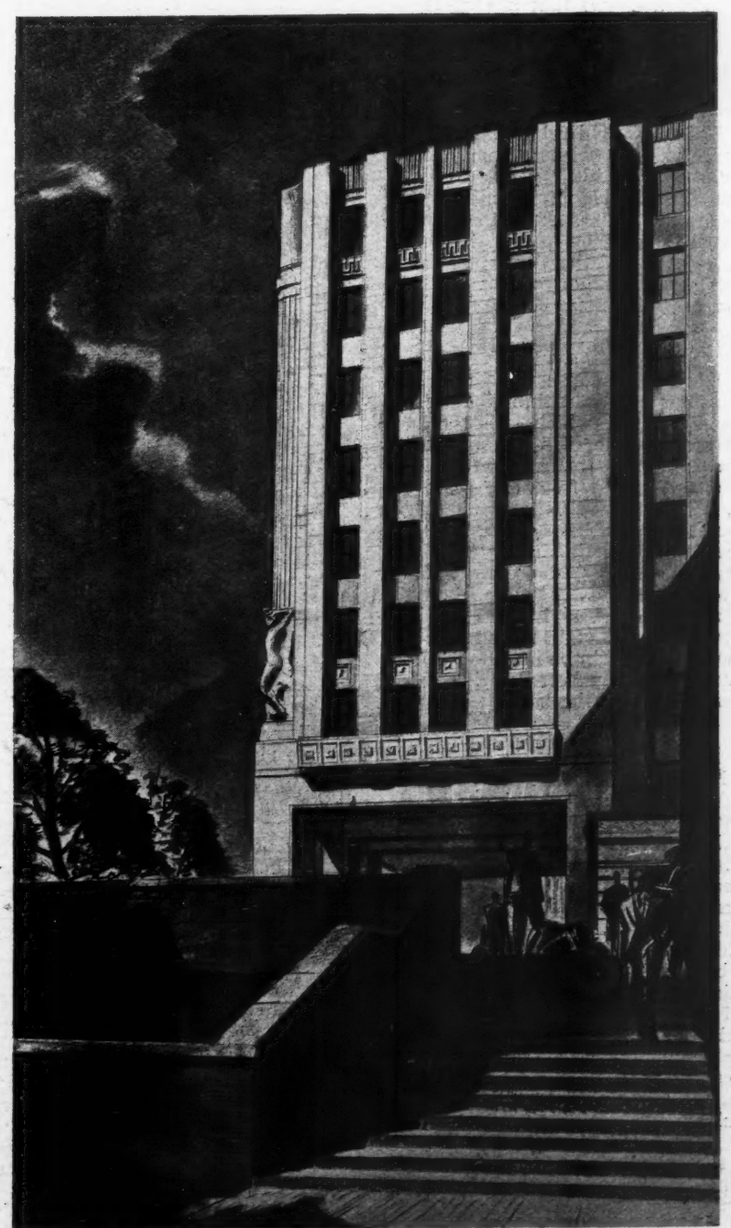
Professional Announcement.

MR. GORDON ALLEN, F.R.I.B.A., asks us to state that he still has offices at 435, Strand, W.C.2, and that all communications to him should be sent there. His address is not now as stated in the R.I.B.A. Kalendar.



W. Suddaby, delt.

THE ADELPHI : VIEW FROM STEPS LEADING TO LOWER ROAD.

MESSRS. COLLCUTT AND HAMP, F.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECTS.

ONE MAN'S HOLIDAY

I NEVER make up my mind whether or not I am going to take a summer holiday. I love the winter, and like to get away where there is snow. (This dream frequently does not come true, incidentally.) When March approaches, my mind is full of ideas as to how I would like to spend the summer in the invigorating sun, and so build myself up for another winter. Last March my mind was filled with the idea of going to St. Tropez, in the South of France, the general scheme being three or four months of sun-bathing, with a pile of books which I should have reviewed in the Spring, a sketch-book and a typewriter, and a new set of gouache paints, which for years I have promised myself to use, as the best medium for outdoor colour work.

All that remains of that dream is an outfit of clothes, which is right for the South of France and utterly wrong for England, unless, of course, I want to spend my holiday being stared at.

What happened was that a very large combine asked me to do some drawings. The commission was attractive and at one fell swoop my summer had disappeared into a double-elephant drawing-board and a bottom-drawer.

What I did do I will relate, and before I commence I would welcome from readers suggestions for an ideal place to visit, not more than six hundred miles from London, in the winter, about Christmas-time. Any suggestions you make must exclude Majorca and the Canary Islands. (Now tell me that they are more than six hundred miles from London.)

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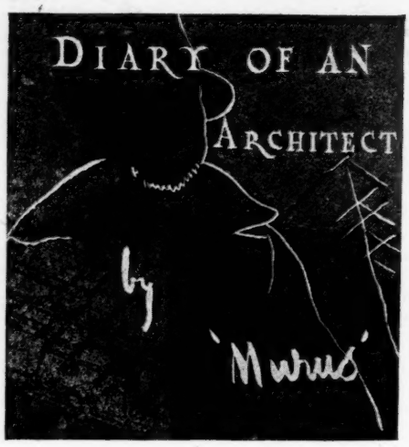
My holiday, then, consisted of taking a car to various places within a hundred miles from London, which either I had not seen previously or which I wanted to visit again; and I frequently took the minor routes, getting from one place to another, with the result that I absorbed a cross-section of Southern England which was extremely interesting, and at times (I must say, most times) depressing. The first drive was towards Brighton, through Reigate and Crawley, and that road was just so much a part of London that it is hardly worth describing. Brighton I like enormously, and may best describe it by the notes I made in the hotel.

* * *

I am lying on a large family bed in a bay-windowed room, overlooking a beach with "Skylark"-named boats and yellow and black bathing machines. It is early evening, Saturday, and dark. Along the promenade are lamps alight, each one with a neon sign of the Brighton coat of arms, and as I look east or west I see a pier jutting out into the sea; a million electric bulbs shine suspended in festoons and domes, white-helmeted police, coloured fairy lights entwining the lamp standards, a litter of deck-chairs, very ordinary people, motor-cars, kiosks, traffic lights, open-topped buses and litter baskets completing a scene which is supposed to be vulgar.

I like it and I wonder why!

Well, the exterior scene is easily reconciled since it is a synthesis—no matter how vulgar—of gaiety; it is utterly opposed in its sparkle to the greyness of normal life, and it runs through into fantasy. It is an unreal world devoted to pleasure. It is easily understood.



The interior of the room is more difficult, but I begin to perceive a loophole in the fainting fits of the æsthete at being presented with such obviously bad taste.

Two elements go into the making of vulgarity; one is lack of money, and the other is a non-appreciation of æsthetics.

The financial aspect we cannot discuss briefly; the only thing that matters is the result, which causes the owner to achieve an appearance of wealth (the primary ambition of the poor) with the minimum of expenditure. Hence the rococo ornament and the huge wardrobe, which can be acquired cheaply, since it is too big and out of fashion.

The lack of æsthetic sense is overlooked by most people with moderately good taste. It is an acquired thing which requires a long time of acquisition. Just as a joiner would not understand the inability of the æsthete to work a piece of wood, so the æsthete cannot perceive why a joiner should be completely and utterly devoid of æsthetic sense.

The wardrobe in this room appeals to most people because they understand workmanship, and it is beautifully made. That is what they admire, and they are looking no further than that. Therefore, they are right—it is what they say—a grand wardrobe. The fireplace is white, covered with columns and carvings. It looks rich, it indicates wealth. It echoes what the people are striving for, and therefore it is a grand fireplace—and, according to their sense of interior design, they are right.

I begin to like this vulgarity. Compared with a room in so-called good taste, I would say that it is positive where the majority of good taste is negative. And, without hesitation, I prefer positive vulgarity to negative mediocrity. After all, most æsthetes are not possessed of the best of good taste. That is preserved for the genius.

Now what I say can be best covered by the proverb that "One man's meat is another man's poison," and if I start by having said that I like Brighton, you may be sure certain readers will take offence at my taste. On the road from Brighton along the South Coast towards Rye you will realise the urbanity of Brighton, which makes it almost part of London, and the taste and sophistication not commonly found outside the Metropolis. The Pavilion by John Nash is a gem of playful architecture, and it is to my mind in exquisite taste. Not so playful, but quite as exquisite, are the Regency houses in Brighton towards Hove, which are alone, or rather supreme, in watering-place architecture, and the climate gives some added point to the stucco façades which is not to be found away from the sea coast. In the midst of these houses is WELLS COATES'S Embassy Court, more severe, pleasing and indicative of a good sense of life indoors. There is a painted mural in the entrance by MCKNIGHT KAUFFER which is interesting as a new form of wall decoration. From Brighton towards Rottingdean is a very large new block of flats in process of erection by WIMPERIS, SIMPSON AND GUTHRIE, which, although in brick, is very similar in conception to Embassy Court, and near is FRANCIS LORNE'S building for St. Dunstan's.

This part of the coast is utterly appalling. There is a curious contrast of colonies of houses which are mostly in such perfect sites as a fold in the Downs, and when seen from a distance they appear quite attractive, but at close quarters they are banal in the worst sense of that much-abused word.

From this point one gets the beginnings of the cliffs which have become dramatised as the "white walls of England," and the country approaching Eastbourne is quite pleasant. The sight of Eastbourne as one descends from a hill is one of orderly and drab houses, backed on by a vast cemetery, with its white crosses. Out of this beginning of orderliness one approaches Bexhill, which is almost snobbish, and has become an architect's visiting place because of the Pavilion designed by SERGE CHERMAYEFF and ERICH MENDELSOHN. The criticism which was applied to Embassy Court has been applied to the Bexhill Pavilion, but it is undoubtedly a fine building, and the façade, which is divided from the sea by a beautiful lawn, is a successful piece of architecture, and indicates contemporary thought quite clearly.

Near by is Hastings, which is a very mediocre example of a watering-place enlivened by the large hotel and block of flats designed by DALGLEISH and PULLEN. This building is not so progressive as those I have mentioned, but it is sound, and marks a new kind of architecture in Hastings.

* * *

I stopped my drive eastwards at Rye and Winchelsea, and I would place these two towns as being the most attractive, in my own opinion, on the South Coast. They have that curious, romantic appeal which is so characteristic of English domestic architecture, and the industrial element which has appeared since the late nineteenth century has not left its mark on these towns sufficiently to spoil them. From there to London is the normal Kent scenery, which is attractive but which, at a distance of thirty miles from the capital, begins to dissolve itself into a stream of bad buildings, which have become the despair of all those people who write to the newspapers on the defamation of the English landscape.

* * *

The second venture was through the East End of London, and to that dreariest of roads that leads to Southend-on-Sea. It is the widest, saddest and most dangerous by-pass I have ever travelled on, and the destination, Southend-on-Sea, is probably the English seaside town at its most vulgar. I can understand Brighton because it does possess a certain amount of taste, but the houses which face the sea at

Southend are small, incredibly cheap, and, if I might say so, approaching the slum element. There is something about Essex altogether which I find depressing. It has the appearance of the sea having washed over it at one time, leaving it in a rather damp state without sufficient time for a luxuriant growth to appear on its surface. It is true that as one drives inland towards Cambridge, both the landscape and the towns improve, but I would not count the drive from Southend to Cambridge as being one of the most interesting. Cambridge I like and always have. It is sophisticated, cultured and a perfect combination of landscape and architecture. To sit in a punt and drift along the "Backs" is ideal. I saw some of the recent architectural happenings, and the most traditional of them is the best. It is SIR GILES GILBERT SCOTT'S addition to Clare College, a lovely building in whitish brick, white stone dressings and a dark Roman tile roof, the whole set on lawns which are beautifully rich in colour and harmonise with the architecture.

The drive back to London from Cambridge is extremely pleasant until one hits the Great North Road, and from Baldock to London is just another example of the Metropolis reaching out i's rather ugly tentacles into the surrounding country.

I set off from London again, and spent a night at Windsor. There is not one interesting place between London and Windsor, with the exception of a small village called Colnbrook, that is worthy of notice. The castle at Windsor (which I went over in rather a leisurely way) has been spoilt since the early nineteenth century more than people realise. The evidence of this appears in some beautiful water-colour drawings done by Paul Sandby, which show the original structure. These drawings are well worth a trip to Windsor, and, together with the small Canaletto drawings, increase the attraction. SIR EDWIN LUTYENS'S Dolls' House is there, and near by is that temple of mediæval romanticism known as Eton College. An interesting part of these buildings is that which contains so much woodwork, on which lettering has been cut by past students on the beams. It is really beautiful and suggests that a sense of taste in lettering was universal up to the end of the eighteenth century. It is for the most part classic lettering, not unlike that to be found on Trajan's Column in Rome. From Windsor towards Buckinghamshire, or rather in Buckinghamshire, is to be found the loveliest country that I know of in England. The towns and villages are delightful, and the landscape has more virility in it than that to be found, for instance, in Kent. Considering its close proximity to London, the district is as remote as one is likely to find.

My impression of this series of journeys (actually I did make more, but there is no space to write them down), proves to me that places do exist in England which are still worth visiting, but the nineteenth to twentieth century has brought such a stream of vulgarity into the country that it requires very intimate knowledge to arrive at these more secluded places without having to pass through bad building and town-planning.

[I apologise for a slip last week, when I referred to the L.C.C., instead of the Board of Education, as making a grant to the A.A.]

Mwrus

CORRESPONDENCE.

[While we are glad to publish letters on professional and other matters of interest to our readers, it must be understood that we do not necessarily endorse the remarks of correspondents, who will oblige us if they will express their views as briefly as possible.]

The London Builders' Conference.

TO THE EDITOR OF *The Builder*.

SIR,—The letter and statement of Sir A. W. Hurst, in your issue of October 7, seem to me to admit a breakdown of competition in the Building Industry, or, what amounts practically to the same thing, a breakdown of the system of tendering. As a substitute for proper tendering he asks whether work should be done on (1) cost plus a percentage fee, involving no financial risk; (2) tendering by collusion at the same figures; (3) apparent but not real competition. (2) and (3) are immoral, but there is much to be said for (1) "Tendering on the British method," it is said in your review of Starrett's book in your issue of September 16, "appears to be little used in the United States, for other factors than mere price operate, and rightly so, such as the capabilities of the firm, the time for completion and whether architect and builder work well together." I am tempted to quote the whole of the three paragraphs headed "Building for a Fee," but space forbids. I would, however, invite Sir Alfred and his members to read carefully the whole cogent argument.

I have long regarded tendering as a colossal waste of time and energy. That which brings success to a few causes disappointment to many.

Building is a "sheltered" industry. The demand for it is limited and practically non-recurrent. It is not subject to foreign competition. Its materials are nearly all produced at home. Its operatives are not in competition with the lower-paid labour of other countries. It is not subject to "dumping." The employer, through his architect, gives notice that the lowest tender is not necessarily accepted. "Mushroom" firms or firms not well-established can be excluded under this qualification, and if this were done oftener, many of the evils of the system might be eliminated.

These considerations show that the building trade is not likely to be subject to abnormal competition. There appears to be no justification for an association to be formed to help the big contracting firms. They are directed and managed by the cream of the industry. What they are really doing is to add the expenses of an administrative body to their tenders.

It appears obvious that there is no scope in it for the small builder. Unsophisticated as he is, there is no reason to doubt that he still tenders on his merits and accepts his fate.

There are already several London employers' organisations—the Institute of Builders, the London Master Builders' Association, and the National Federation of Building Trades' Employers. Why are all these associations mute on the formation of this new society—the London Builders' Conference? Why was it not possible for one of these associations to have promoted its objects? There must be a great deal of overlapping of membership in all these associations, yet another is formed. Surely it is obvious that the real need is for amalgamation, not multiplication of societies, so that common objects can be pursued with a united aim.

It would be well if there were much more information given to the public about the operations, policies and aims of commercial associations. A fierce light beats upon the trade unions, and so it should upon the professions' and employers' combinations.

The greater part of the statement consists of well-reasoned arguments, which would give delight to those who desire that the means of production and distribution should be taken over by the State. They have long described competition, as does Sir Alfred, as "the law of the jungle." Are Sir Alfred and his members prepared for this step, which would sweep away the permanently untenable complexities of his association? Apparently they have no faith in the "law of demand and supply," which has taught us that if too much capital is embarked in any industry, so that profits are becoming too low, having regard to the rate that is expected in that industry, it will be directed to more profitable industries. Certain it is that when the volume of building is reduced by reason of falling population and the passing of fears of war, that law will operate.

Sir Alfred wants to retain competition, but his arguments are against it.

A. W. CRAMPTON, F.S.I.

38, Moreland Court, S.W.2.

SIR,—Having read the correspondence regarding the London Builders' Conference, and Sir Alfred Hurst's statement in your last issue, it occurs to me that the following information is necessary further to explain the scheme:—

(a) How is the Conference able to arrange tender figures when tendering is by invitation, and one or perhaps several of the tenderers are not members of the Conference?

(b) It would be a matter of considerable interest to London architects if Sir Alfred would furnish a list of the members of the London Builders' Conference.

FREDK. J. H. TRAVISS.

234, Salmon-street,
Kingsbury, N.W.9.

COMPETITION NEWS

CURRENT COMPETITIONS.

	Particulars published in "Builder,"	Sending in date.
Proposed Nurses' Home, Falkirk, for Falkirk and District Royal Infirmary. Mr Charles G. Soutar, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Premiums: £150, £100 and £50. Conditions, etc. (Dep. £1 1s.) from Mr. Duncan Kennedy, W.S., Hon. Secretary, Falkirk and District Royal Infirmary, Major Loan, Falkirk. Questions by Sept. 5	Aug. 5 Aug. 12	Oct. 31
Municipal building, Brierley Hill, for U.D.C. Mr. Verner O. Rees, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Premiums: £250, £150 and £100. Conditions (dep. £2 2s.) from Mr. F. Oakes, Clerk of Brierley Hill U.D.C., Council Offices, Moor-street, Brierley Hill. Questions by June 30	June 3 June 10	Nov. 30
New Town Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, for C.C. Mr. Verner O. Rees, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Premiums: £750, £500 and £300. Conditions, etc. (dep. £2 2s.) from the Town Clerk, the Town Hall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 1. Questions by July 13	June 24	Nov. 30
Senior School, Broom Hall, Shrewsbury, for Shrewsbury Corporation. Mr. C. Cowles-Voysey, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Premiums: £200, £150, £100. Conditions, etc. (Dep. £1 1s.), from the Town Clerk, Guildhall, Shrewsbury. Questions by Sept. 10	Aug. 5	Jan. 30
New Municipal Offices, Bedworth, for U.D.C. Mr. S. N. Cooke, F.R.I.B.A., assessor. Premiums: £50, £25 and £15. Conditions, etc. (dep. £1 1s.) from Mr. Maurice Armson, F.C.R.A., Clerk of Council, Council Offices, Bedworth. Questions by Oct. 31	Sept. 23	Jan. 31

APPROACH TO PLANNING

By FRANK BENNETT, A.R.I.B.A.

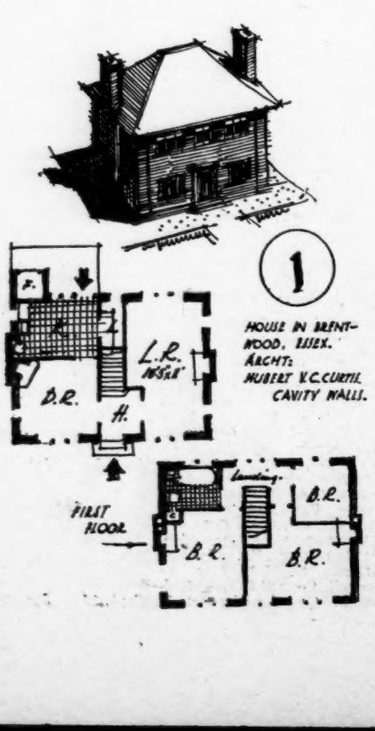
VI.—DETACHED THREE-BEDROOM HOUSES.

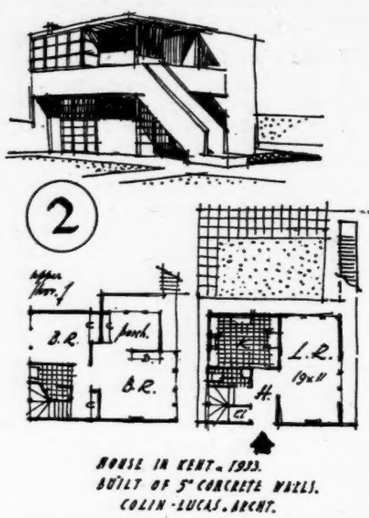
PEOPLE who employ an architect to design a three-bedroom type of house differ in their motives for wanting to build, just as they differ in the requirements they stipulate. For example, some expect to get the greatest accommodation that money will buy and, therefore, do not mind accepting one of the standard forms of plan. Others hate anything in the nature of regimenting, and, quite naturally, demand the closest attention on the part of the architect to their own special taste, in addition to their carefully detailed requirements.

One of the clients who sometimes walks in on an architect's office asking for designs is, of course, the speculating builder. Possibly he talks about using a certain site which is long and narrow, about 33 ft. by 200 ft. On this he proposes to build a three-bedroom house the size of which shall not exceed 12,000 cub. ft. and for which the cost is to be less than 1s. per cub. ft. He knows the site will permit of no generous layout, but he will be satisfied with as little as a 3-ft. pathway on each side of the building. He feels no qualms about the tightness of the building on the site and will proudly promise prospective buyers that they can "walk all round." If, in the end, the house costs him £600 to build, he will probably sell for £900. After paying about £200 for the land, road charges, fees, and so on, he will be happy in clearing the remaining £100 as his own profit and payment for his labour.

That is one and usually a very shrewd type of architect's client. Another and perhaps more ingenious type is the elderly retired business man, with wife, who wants to invest a carefully hoarded saving in the security of bricks and mortar. He dare not risk venturesome experiment and must play for safety, but he likes putting something of his own or of his wife's into the design.

Another type, in some respects not dissimilar from the last, is the nervous, elderly spinster, who, despite the cynical attitude of a family solicitor, insists that she wants a house in a pleasant country district, where she can enjoy the company of her dog and her garden and to





which she can invite friends for occasional visits. Her ideas about accommodation may be both unusual and ingenious.

The widow eking out a small private income who intends to bring up her child in one of the outer suburbs is another type of client, but one, perhaps, with a sharp eye to the future sale value, as well as the present beauty, of her house. Still another client is the man who dislikes bringing up children in the crowded towns and wants a home for them in the open country, although it means travelling a long way every day for himself. Probably he will like an open, airy house.

A full appreciation of the motives and desires of such clients as these is essential to the architect. When it comes to the final laying-down of the plan, it is very easy for the architect to please himself and perhaps perform a service to his profession, but he performs a still bigger service by understanding and, if possible, gratifying the wishes of his clients.

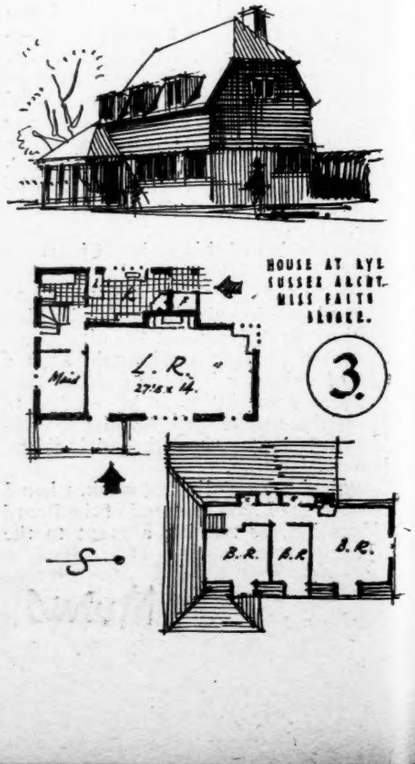
The accompanying illustrations show six attractive but differing examples of the three-bedroom, detached house. Plans Nos. 3 and 5 eliminate the dining-room or equivalent space, and by doing so gain about 100 extra square feet which goes to increase the size of the living-room. Plan No. 4 provides what appears to be a big and pleasant living-room, 21 ft. long, but which, with a width of only 10 ft., may be in reality uncomfortable. Such a room, 21 ft. by 10 ft., gives the unusual proportion of just over two squares.

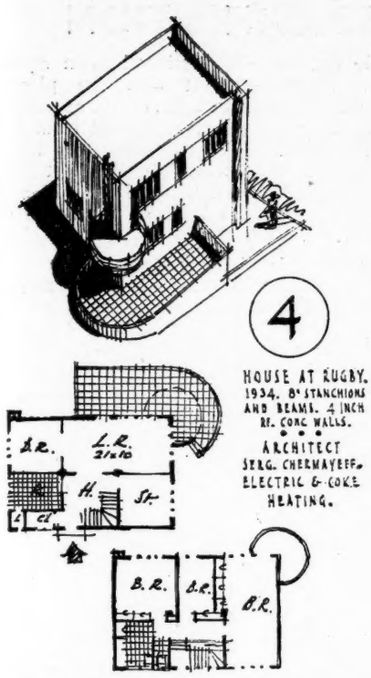
What attracts one so much about big living-rooms is the contrast of shapes: the relationship of a dominant fringed by subsidiaries. This is why Miss Brookes's excellent plan, No. 3, whether or no we like the old style exterior, gives us considerable satisfaction. By comparison with that in No. 3, the big living-room in No. 5 loses value because of the competing size of a kitchen wing.

In No. 3 the two layers of a house take on positive character; the layers are not just the upper and lower floor, but decidedly living and sleeping floors, the one tucked up under the roof and much smaller than the other. Putting a bathroom on a lower floor may give offence to some people, but it saves plumbing and walling, too, in some instances. The position of a bathroom downstairs is inconvenient for the bedrooms, but equally it may be maintained that a bathroom on an upper floor is inconvenient for the living-rooms. No. 3 as the solution of a problem cheats in a way. It jumps an advantage over the other solutions by making people enter direct into a living-room instead of bringing them first through a hall. This, the precedent of old cottages, nevertheless, has much to be said for it in new houses, despite obvious drawbacks.

No. 1 by contrast with others may be referred to as the accepted standard type of detached three-bedroom house, as we know it in England; the "cheapest" house for the money. By cheapest, I mean nothing offensive, but the house that probably gives more actual living space within a price than any other house of the three-bedroom class. A staircase with hall and landings, reduced to a minimum, occupies the smallest reasonable space without being cramped. The plan gives the kind of accommodation most people like, and it can be used for houses erected on different sites with little or no interchange of rooms. Open fireplaces, serving three rooms, and a heater in the kitchen send up flues which, in addition to their practical use, make two flanking chimney stacks which help as tethers to support the bulk of the composition. Steady neo-Georgian buildings such as this, not particularly original in design, but tolerably well proportioned and detailed with care, always command the interest of potential buyers and represent a fairly safe investment for small capital. A man who puts hard-earned savings into such a house need not worry much about the safety of his savings. If he cannot find a buyer when he wants one, he is fairly sure to find a tenant. The house will always command respect—good brick walls to both storeys, a reliable tiled or slated roof, tall, impressive chimneys and a plan whose style follows a tradition which is definitely there, even if much meat has been shorn from the worthy carcase.

An architect, faced with the task of designing a three-bedroom house, and, at the same time, required by the client to provide the largest possible space at a fixed cost, will find it hard to get away from this No. 1 standard type of design.





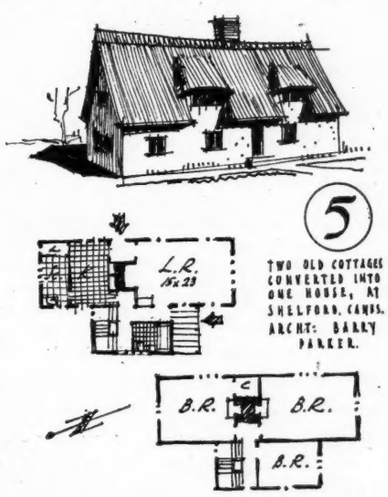
At the same time, various alternatives, very nearly as economical as the standard type, present themselves. The plans of all four examples, to some extent, arise out of the personal desires of certain clients, and for this reason the houses which they represent are known (for want of a better term) as "individual" houses.

No. 2, the charming little concrete house designed by Colin Lucas, would surely attract even if it failed to please the staunchest of "traditional" die-hard. It constitutes not a whimsical, but the healthiest of little exercises in architecture-up-to-date. The designer frankly accepts the box idea, but shows that a box need not be uninteresting. The flight of steps up to the bedrooms and sleeping porch is, of course, not absolutely necessary from the practical point of view; but does that matter? The steps give much charm to the building, even if they are not entirely logical. They link the garden with the bedrooms, and in so doing suggest pleasant uses of the house, especially in summer. If the house were mine I feel sure I could enjoy the use of that stairway immensely. But this is not the only pleasing feature of the building; there are others. Notice that a bath is eliminated and a shower provided in its place; also that a very convenient cloaks and a men's w.c. lead straight off the hall. The house itself, which is an easy place to run without a servant, was obviously designed with that idea; one can visualise a bright young couple in the kitchen, without servants, themselves serving exquisite meals to visitors.

As far as classification goes, this No. 2 house might have been included in the last instead of in this article as a two-bedroom house, but a sleeping porch, approached through one of the bedrooms, itself ranks as a bedroom and is specially attractive as a place for a child.

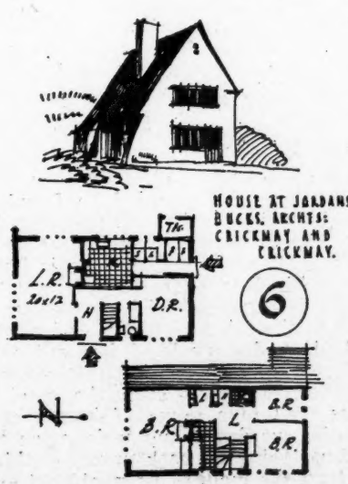
Mr. Chermayeff, in the design of the house No. 4, seems to say this: "I give you your box to live in with all the rooms compact and in order, but I invite you to come out again and enjoy my terraces." Unlike some designers of old-type houses, Chermayeff thinks of possibilities outside as well as inside. His house, as it were, strikes a double note while other houses, excepting, for example, No. 2, strike only a single note. The bigger of two terraces, as a shape, looks odd on the plan, but justifies itself and looks delightful seen against the height of the wall in the perspective view. A car goes into a garage under the terrace, but the plan for this is not illustrated. The upper terrace, or balcony, while something in the nature of a bit of fun, serves to take some stiffness out of the "boxy" appearance of the house. While one may dislike this house for the absence of fireplaces, nevertheless, one cannot but admire it for the masterly touch of the design. It should be mentioned that stancheon construction dictates the planning of this house. This gives six equal compartments on the ground floor of square and satisfying shape.

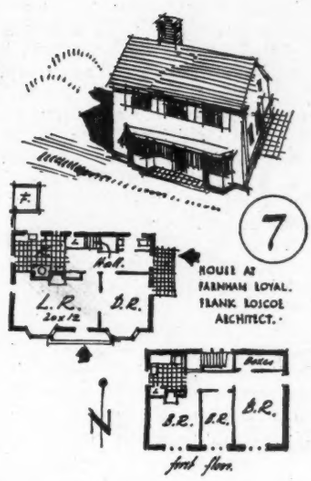
Mr. Barry Parker enlarged the two old cottages in No. 5 by adding a wing which comprises staircase, bathroom and an additional bedroom at the back. The kitchen acts as a corridor room from



which the maid can both answer the front door and proceed upstairs without disturbing those sitting in the living-room. The upper floor provides two big bedrooms, with fine fireplaces, in addition to a small bedroom. Those people who like old-world charm and low eaves will find a satisfaction in the elevation of this building that they may not find in a modern building.

The exterior treatment of a back addition such as the one to this building often gives the designer a lot of trouble. In the end the treatment fails to look convincing, both in itself and as part of a





whole composition. Additions might often look more vital than they do if frankly designed in the contemporary manner and not in the past style of the building to which they attach. The treatment in contemporary style of successive additions to our old Gothic cathedrals, while enriching the effect of the whole, also served to heighten the quality of the parts.

No. 6 looks up to date and at the same time something like a house in a fairy tale; like, perhaps, a wood-cutter's house in the mountains; a roof slipping down sharply off the ridge and giving a pleasing, low eaves lines at the back contributes to the impression. The plan shows both interesting variations from the normal house, and some features personal to the owners. Notice that while the living-room and dining-room take opposite ends of the house, the kitchen stands between; also that four store-rooms group themselves together, filling one side of a corridor from the back entrance to the kitchen. Well-arranged storage is much appreciated by a woman running a house in an isolated part of the country. Upstairs the plan includes an h.m.c., and in addition the generous provision of a w.c. separated from a bathroom. Skylights, but no windows, give a look-out from one side of the bedroom storey.

A clean straightforwardness and a pleasing shape in the overall plan makes Frank Roscoe's house, No. 7, look attractive. All the rooms, except kitchen and bath, face in one direction, and the dining-room, by joining on to the end of the living-room, makes, when required, one fine large living-room running the complete length of the house. The front builds up with a convincing symmetry while the chimney, not symmetrically placed, but off centre, acts as a counter-weight to the entrance door with hood placed at the side. Like that in No. 3, the design of this house stresses horizontality in the façade, doing so by means of shutters on the upper floor and by a hood linking together two bay windows on the lower floor. By a short slope of roof on the front and a longer slope at the back, cube over the bathroom, box-room and stairs, which might have been wasted, is cleverly saved. The length of the hall looks generous as well as satisfying for a house of this type.

Frank Roscoe's house, in its quiet way, contributes as much to the expression of present-day thought as some of the more harshly designed houses we know. At first sight of it one may be tempted to say "Georgian" because of a pitched roof and a symmetrical façade, but at the same time one might also say

"Elizabethan" on account of an asymmetrical chimney stack. The house cannot be styled 17th- or 18th-century, but is quite unostentatiously 20th-century. It uses present-day materials honestly as well as with reasonable economy, and its plan fits quite sensitively around the lives of normal present-day people. Can one put a finger on any point in the design of this house and say: "This is mannered," "This is stylish," or "This is an affectation"?

Those of us who study architecture closely know how a building of spectacular design, when first we see it, will take our fancy and call out our enthusiastic applause, but how the steadier building, quiet in its design, will please us most in the long run.

The designer who so wishes can find in the various architectural libraries much helpful information on the subject of both materials and construction for use in the designing of a 3-bedroom type house. The information available, by supplementing knowledge already gained from direct observation, should help in the process of crystallising personal thought.

In this article I have chosen to illustrate some 3-bedroom houses only of the detached variety. The next article will endeavour to show a method of approach to the planning of semi-detached 3-bedroom houses.

(To be continued.)

THE ARCHITECTURAL ASSOCIATION

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Architectural Association Incorporated was held at 36, Bedford-square, on Tuesday evening, October 11, Mr. Verner O. Rees, President, being in the chair. The purpose of the meeting, which was attended by a large number of members, was to resume the discussion (which was started at the adjourned meeting held on August 8) of the proposed repeal of the existing by-laws of the Association, and the adoption of new by-laws framed to form a probationary non-voting class of membership. The President, in opening the meeting, stated that the alterations to the by-laws were made necessary by the action of the Board of Education, who had intimated that the considerable grant they made to the Association School could not be continued unless the vote in Council elections was withdrawn from all future students. He recalled the four points brought forward by Mr. Maurice Webb at the adjourned meeting, and stated that since that meeting the Architectural Association Council and the Architectural Association Advisory Council had met on several occasions, that they were agreed on their policy, and that they recommended all members to vote in favour of the new by-laws; further, that the Council, in consultation with the Advisory Council, were agreed upon certain other measures, particulars of which had been circulated to all members on October 7. A long discussion followed.

The Hon. Secretary read the names of the proposed scrutineers of the postal ballot, viz., Mr. A. R. F. Anderson, Mr. F. M. Desyllas and Mr. E. L. Thompson, who were appointed by the meeting. The meeting then terminated.

[Editorial comment upon recent developments at the Architectural Association is given in a "Topic of the Day," page 723.]

THE SMALL HOUSE EXHIBITION

THE underlying spirit of the Small House Exhibition, opened yesterday at the R.I.B.A., is one of humility. We are invited to praise the work of our forefathers and to criticise our own. The bulk of the small houses being erected in this country to-day in what is known as "open development" are held up to ridicule. To the promoters of the exhibition it did not even seem necessary to give reasons for the disapprobation which the spectator is expected to show when he sees the photographs of these examples. The layouts are so obviously undistinguished, so shoddy in conception, that it would almost be an insult to us if it could be assumed possible that our reaction to them could be favourable. What was not sufficiently emphasised, however, nor, in fact, mentioned at all, is that the layouts in question are actually encouraged by the so-called Town Planning regulations which are now in force. When it is considered desirable that so many thousands of acres in the vicinity of our towns and in the countryside should be "zoned" for houses at eight, six and four to the acre, it is obvious that building owners and speculators are actually being invited to scatter these detached units over the land. There is one characteristic of such a type of development which deserves special comment. It is that although the houses may be individualistic in the extreme, the character of the various layouts which result from this treatment is identical. When you have seen one, you have seen them all, because there is no shape or focus in the disposition of the buildings as a whole, and even when the roads are in an orderly pattern the buildings do not support it.

"The Return to the Street."

The promoters of this exhibition have come to the admirable conclusion that there is only one cure for this state of chaos, and that is the return to the street. In order to enforce this point they bring to our notice a number of perfectly charming pictures of traditional English street building, both in town and village. The present writer has never seen a better chosen or a more exquisite series of such examples. In order that we may derive full benefit from them it appears necessary in the first place to analyse the social and æsthetic merit of these buildings, and then to ascertain in what degree it is desirable, and at the present day *permissible*, to imbue our modern houses with similar qualities. I use the word "permissible" advisedly, because, unfortunately, we have allowed to be placed on the Statute Book a number of regulations which actually *forbid* the reproduction of some of the most sensible and delightful features of the houses in the traditional English urban style. In particular, it may be mentioned that the majority of the houses which give the pleasant sense of street enclosure or abut upon the town squares here shown would be found to be at least double the maximum density per acre now permitted under the Town Planning Acts. Moreover, the intimate relationship between the houses and the public thoroughfare which contributes so much to the cohesion of the design as a whole is to-day rendered impossible by rigid regulations made by traffic experts who seem to regard even the smallest access road to a group of houses as a potential speedway, and insist upon the buildings being set back twenty or thirty feet from the road. This would not only rule out the distinguished town squares here illustrated, but also the pleasant arrangement of cottages, either actually on the village street or separated from it by a minute forecourt or perhaps by merely a margin from three to six feet wide, which is quite enough to introduce a few shrubs or flowers between the house and the road.

The Principle of Continuity.

But, of course, the principal element in which the traditional examples are superior to the modern ones in "open development" is the *continuity* of the building, which is not allowed to be broken up by individualistic roof treatment. It is noteworthy that in the large number of examples of traditional street architecture here shown there is not a single hipped roof and, with one significant exception, not a single gable facing the street, apart from small gables associated with dormers. The gable is considered a structural feature, and suitably comes at the end of a ridge roof which is parallel to the street. It is never introduced gratuitously to give what is called "interest," as in a certain road junction at Hampstead Garden Suburb, where the architectural critic with a zest for arithmetic may count not less than seventy-two gables in the houses adjacent to the junction. Another lesson to be learned from the work of our forefathers is that even where there happens to be a break in the street and one or more small groups, or even a detached house, is introduced, the spirit of continuity is preserved. The builders seemed to be animated by a desire to make the structures for which they were responsible as inconspicuous as possible. Thus the houses were sociable and, at the same time, reticent.

It would be interesting to discover what style of building would result if domestic architecture to-day were animated by the same principles. Granted, of course, that our standards of plumbing and hygiene are considerably superior to those prevailing in the eighteenth century, would it not be possible to reconcile this with a style of building as distinguished as that exemplified in the traditional architecture here shown? It is the weakness of this exhibition that it supplies no answer to the question. But at least the question has been put, and it may be hoped that not less than five years hence the R.I.B.A. will be able to hold an exhibition of new Georgian architecture as good as the old, but appropriate to the reign of George VI.

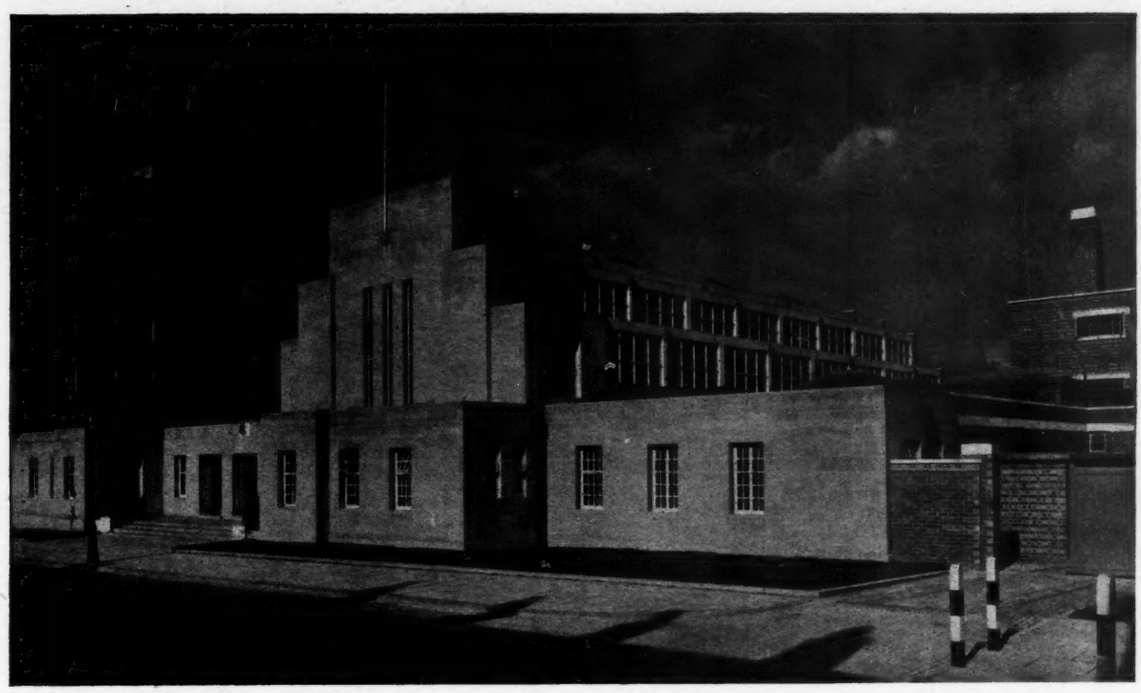
As has already been indicated, if this result is to be achieved, there must be a strict overhaul of all the Town Planning and Building Regulations which have been conceived by functionaries either ignorant of or unsympathetic to the civic qualities to be found in the architecture which is here held up to our admiration. Therefore, it would be unjust to be too critical of the selection of modern houses which comprises a part of the exhibition. They are of a type, familiar to us all, which cannot claim to represent anything more than a transitional style of architecture.

It may be hoped that this exhibition will be widely shown in the provinces and in country districts, where it should help to stem the tide of vulgar domestic building. The promoters are to be especially congratulated on the pleasant arrangement of the illustrations and on the printed prospectus or programme with its admirable letterpress.

A. T. E.

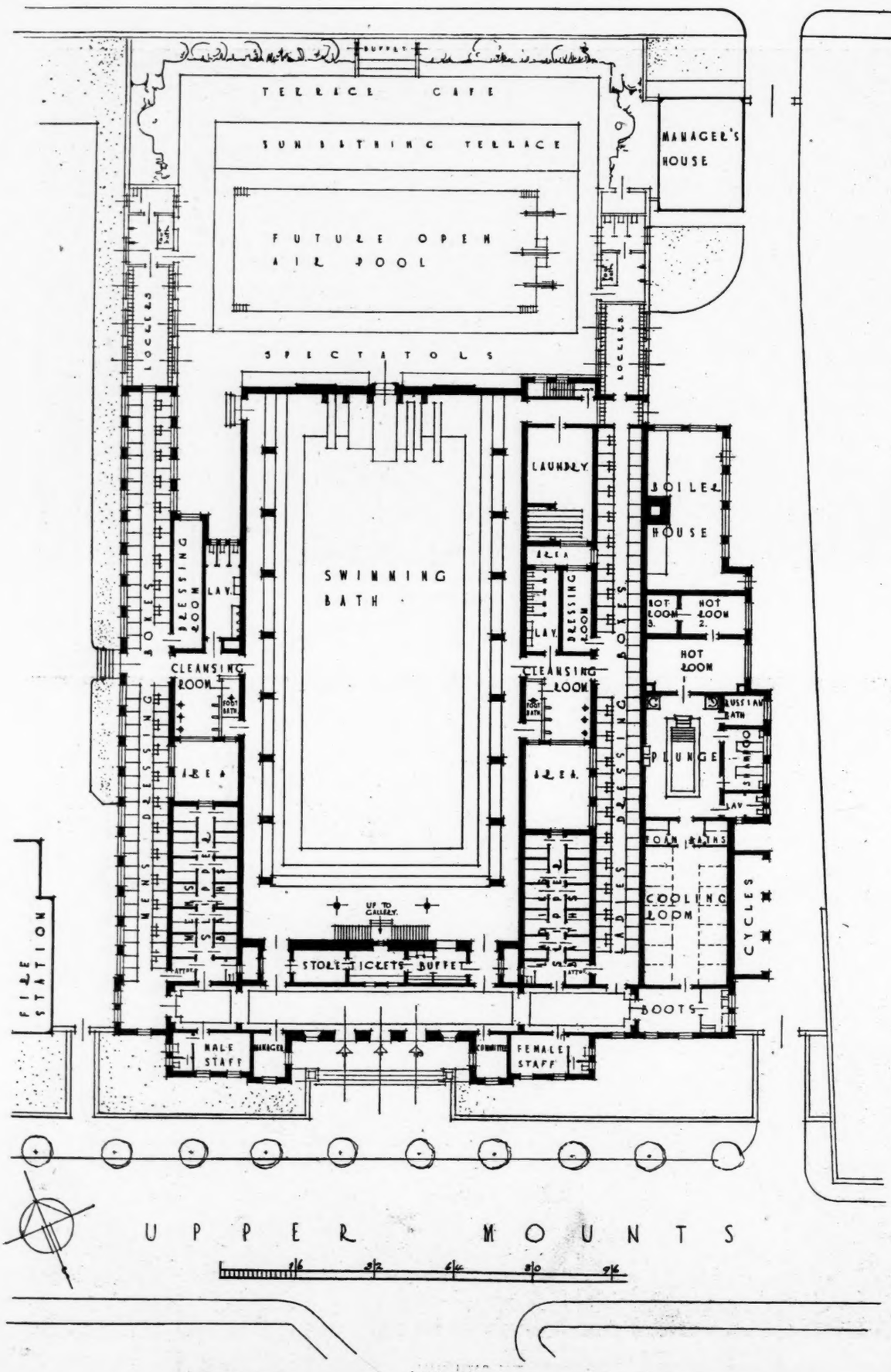
NEW MUNICIPAL BATHS, FOR THE BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

MESSRS. J. C. PRESTWICH AND SONS, ARCHITECTS.



THE ENTRANCE FRONT.

THE BATH HALL.



NEW MUNICIPAL BATHS, FOR THE BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

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NEW MUNICIPAL BATHS, FOR BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

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In 1931, Northampton Borough Council organised a competition for plans for a new civic centre on a site in Campbell-square and Upper Mounts, Northampton, assessed by Mr. Percy Thomas. The buildings desired included new public baths, police-station, fire-station, with accommodation for firemen, and sessions court.

The competition was won by Messrs. J. C. Prestwich and Sons, and the completed portions—the public baths and the fire station—are illustrated in these pages. The delay was due to the financial crisis of 1931. The fire-station (illustrated on pages 734-736) was first completed and the baths subsequently. The police buildings and sessions courts are now in course of erection. The layout may be seen on page 734.

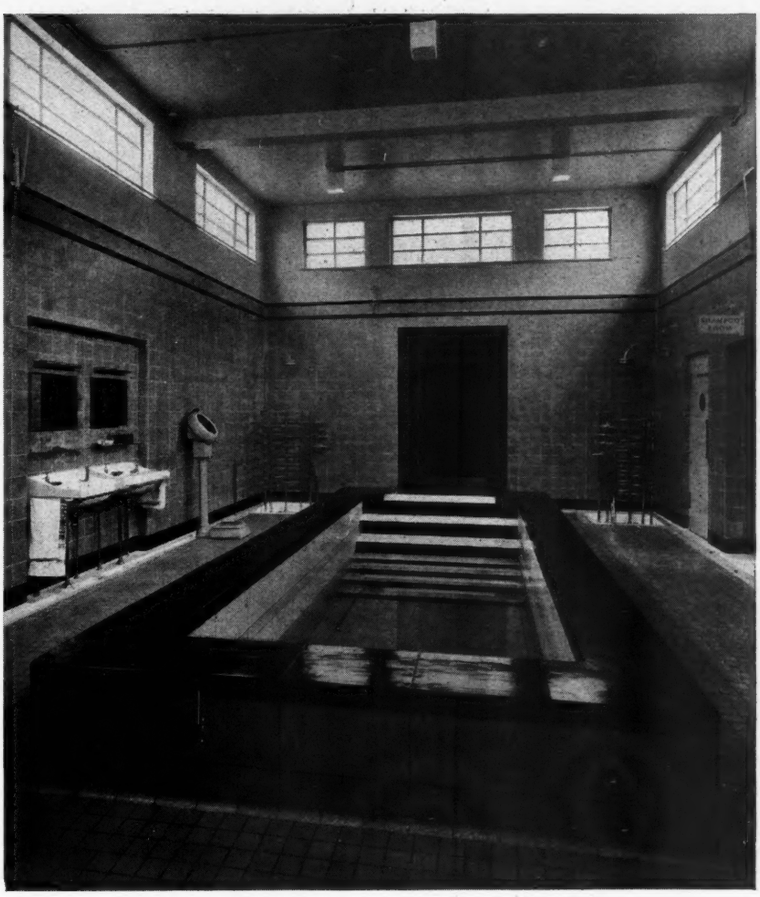
General Scheme.—The original intention of the Northampton Borough Council in instituting this scheme (part of the Civic Centre) was to have two bath halls, the largest of which was to be as an assembly hall. This plan was abandoned, as it was felt that a bath, with its hard impervious surfaces, cannot be made to meet the acoustic requirements of a public hall for concerts, etc., which demands absorbent surfaces.

Plan.—The scheme finally adopted was one large bath 100 ft. by 40 ft., with provision for an open-air bath at the back to cope with the peak load of the three or four summer months. By a capital expenditure of approximately £6,000, the number of bathers accommodated is doubled, whereas a second covered bath would cost two or three times that amount. The administrative offices will serve both baths, the only additions necessary being two filters and a few extra dressing-boxes and lockers. Such a scheme is obviously economical in capital cost and administration, and is one which might well be adopted in many cases in place of the usual two swimming pools. Slipper baths are provided for both sexes. There is also a fully equipped Turkish bath with foam baths. In addition to a gallery at the shallow end, three rows of seats are provided in the terraces surrounding the pool.

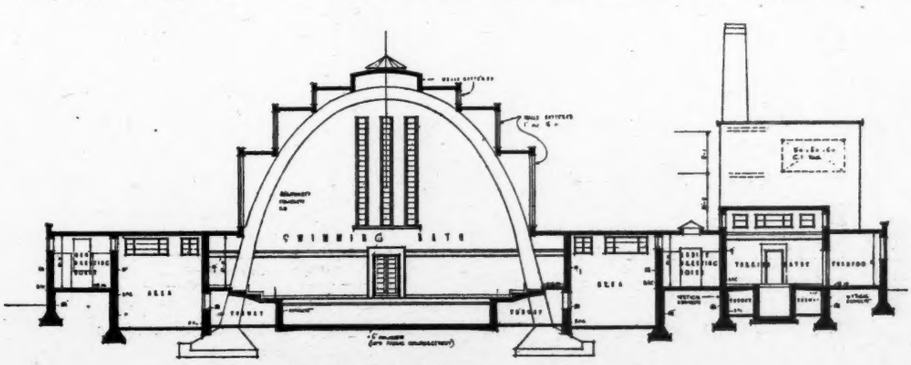
Construction and Materials.—The bath hall is of reinforced concrete, the working drawings for which were prepared by the consulting engineers, Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners. The end walls are of normal brick construction. The side walls are almost exclusively of glass, the opening windows being electrically controlled from the pay office. Walls and ceilings of the bath hall are in "Cullamix," with 7-ft. dado of stone-coloured faience. Sides and bottom of bath are in faience of a light-blue colour. All metalwork, including diving stages, is in orange, the railing being covered with "Doverite." The two lower terraces to bath surround are in "Alundum" cubes, the upper terraces being in 3-in. by 3-in grey tiles with ⅜-in. joint in cement with "Alundum" added. Dressing-boxes are in metal-covered plywood, finished in light-green enamel paint. Walls and divisions to slipper baths are in 4 ft. by 4 ft. ivory white tiles with black bands. Doors are hung direct to partitions and are in metal-faced plywood. The cleansing-room is fitted with showers and foot-baths. Walls are tiled; floor is of tiles with "Alundum" and cement joints. All windows are in sherardised steel and painted light-cream colour. The main elevation to Upper Mounts is in Bath stone.

Heating.—The building and bath water are heated by a series of low-pressure hot-water boilers. A high-pressure steam-boiler is provided for the laundry and the Turkish baths.

The general contractors were Messrs. A. Glenn and Sons, Ltd., of Northampton, and a list of sub-contractors is on page 755.



THE PLUNGE IN TURKISH BATH.



CROSS SECTION THROUGH HALL AND TURKISH BATH.

NEW FIRE STATION, FOR BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.

MESSRS. J. C. PRESTWICH AND SONS, ARCHITECTS.

THE SCHEME.—The Fire Station was the first building of the Civic Centre to be completed. The baths, which were completed after the Fire Station, are illustrated on pages 731-733.

ACCOMMODATION. — Following are details of the accommodation and special features provided in the Fire Station:—

GROUND FLOOR: Engine house, with five bays each 15 ft. wide by 39 ft. deep; workshop with stores adjoining; watch room and officers' room; mezzanine floor; duty room overlooking engine house with sliding pole; and lavatories and drying room.

FIRST FLOOR: 16 cubicles for single men with mess room, kitchen, etc.

SECOND, THIRD AND FOURTH FLOORS: 12 flats for married firemen, including two for officers; laundries arranged on the second and fourth floors; and sliding poles enclosed in towers give access to the engine house from the various floors.

ENGINE HOUSE: Cross ventilation by opening fanlights to all doors; heating panel in floor under radiator of each engine to facilitate starting; system of loud-speakers installed for issuing orders from watch-room.

WATCH-ROOM.—Separate entrance from street with small public inquiry space, directly accessible from men's quarters; complete electrically operated alarm system installed; doors electrically operated; on the alarm being given, the engine of the first machine detailed to leave is started. The time the alarm is given is automatically recorded, and also time of departure of engine.

WORKSHOP: Fully equipped with necessary machines. Pit in floor, and basement under, facilitates repair work.

RECREATION ROOMS: The main firemen's recreation rooms are to be in the adjoining police buildings now being erected.

YARD: Glazed canopy at rear of engine house for cleaning engines on their return; return way for engines provided.

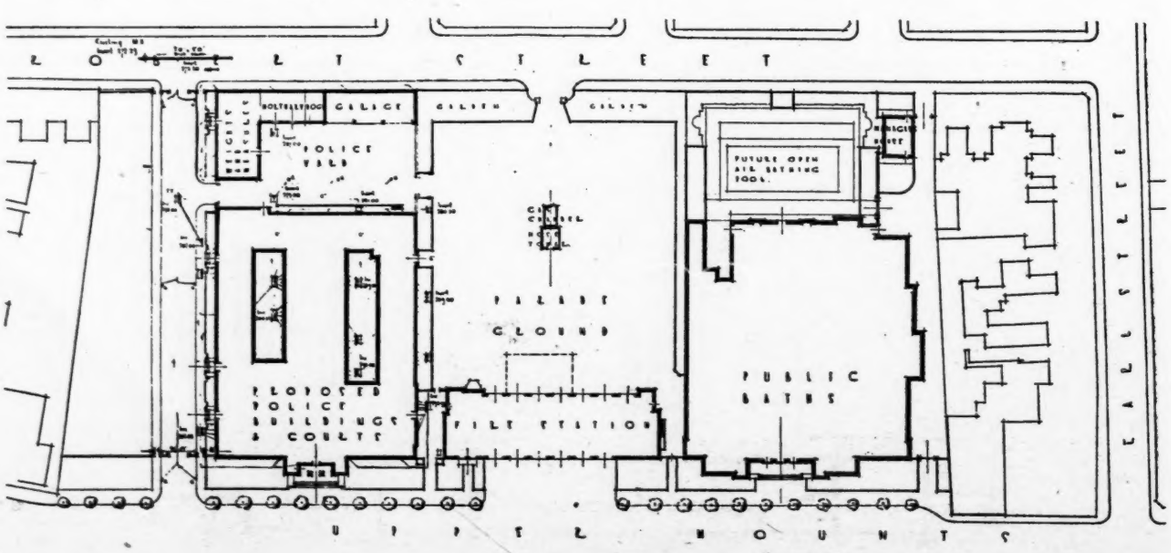
HOSE TOWER: Centre of yard, 65 ft. high, 59 ft. to underside of girders carrying pulleys for hose. Sixty lengths of hose can be dried simultaneously. Tower divided vertically by brick partition, one part being for drying hose and the other for practice. Hose can be played into openings, water being returned to underground well in yard 27 ft. deep and re-used.

CONSTRUCTION AND MATERIALS: Ground floor is steel-framed; the remainder being normal brick construction. Walls generally are 18 in.; floors of "Truscon" construction.. Walls of engine house are tiled with 4-in. by 4-in. "Cunian" tiles, with 6-in. by 6-in. "Adamantine" tiles to floors, which are laid with ⅜-in. cement joints. "Hardwall" plaster on cement backing has been used generally for walls. Sculleries of flats have tiled dado with "Heather-brown" quarry tiles to floors. Bathrooms have tiled walls with black vitrolite panels to baths. Main roofs are asphalted. Terrace to first floor is paved with "Paropa" roofing. Electric clocks, operated by a master-clock, are fitted throughout the building.

EXTERNALLY: The building is faced with Monk's Park Bath stone. Rear elevation and hose tower in "Phorpres" rustic brick. Forecourt is of grass with Cornish granite curb. Coat of arms has colour applied to the stone. Flower box, of cast lead, is placed on top of balcony over engine-house doors. All windows are painted ivory white. Doors are finished in bright orange colour. Rain-water pipes, etc., are in emerald green. Drill yard is of concrete, reinforced with B.R.C. fabric of a total thickness of 6 in.. the top layer of 1½ in. being of granolithic and pin rolled.

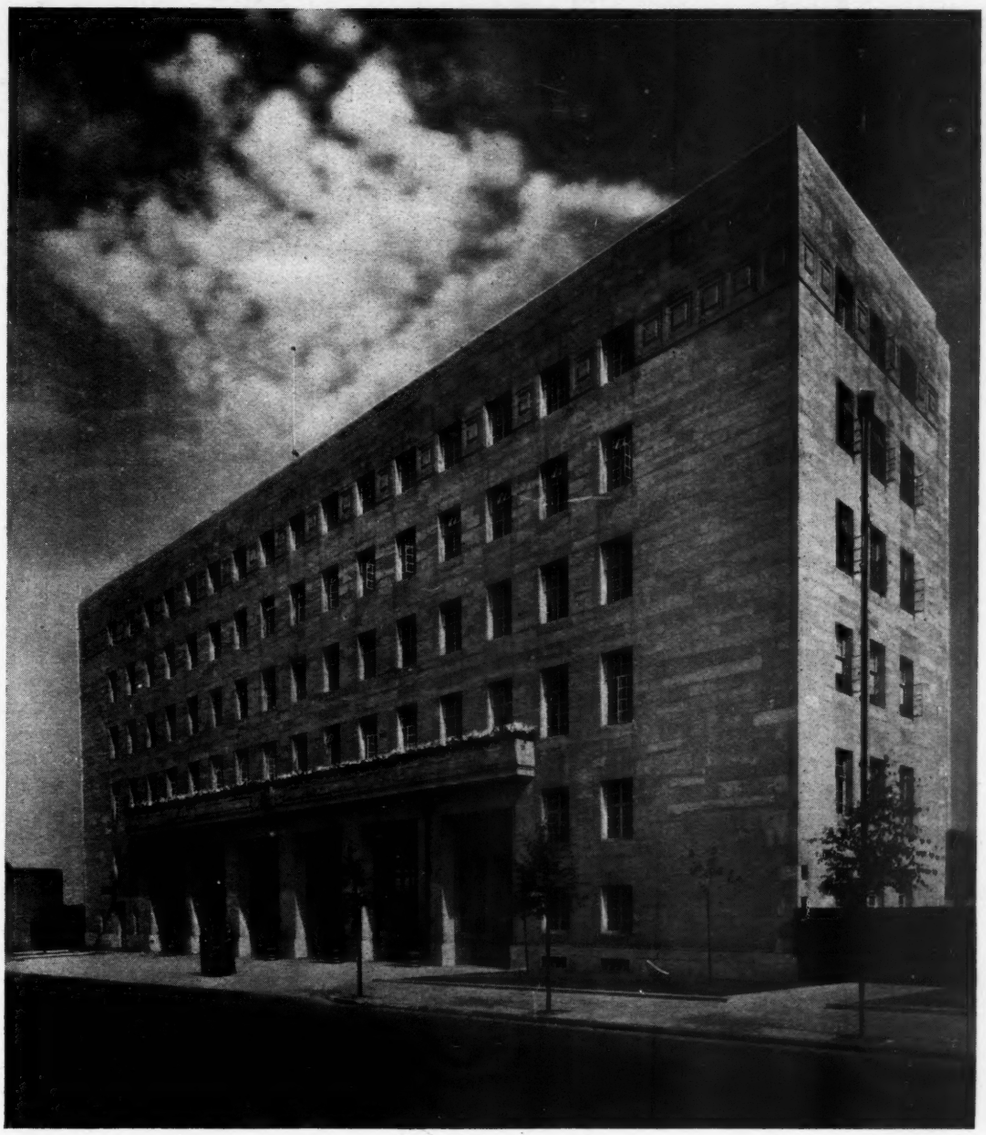
HEATING.—The building is heated on the low-pressure accelerated system, with coal-burning sectional boilers. Hose-tower and drying horses to laundries and calorifier for domestic hot water are served by a low-pressure sectional steam boiler.

Messrs. Henry Martin, Ltd., of Thenford-street, Northampton, were the general contractors. Subcontractors were: S. Booth Horrocks and Sons, Ltd., plumbing and heating; White and Joyce, stonework; J. R. Routhorn, plastering; Matterson, Huxley and Watson, Ltd., steelwork; Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd., reinforced concrete floors; Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., Ltd., asphalt flats; Frazzi, Ltd., "Paropa" paved flat; H. H. Wollnough and Son, Ltd., painting and decorating; Allied Guilds, Ltd., cast stone; Carter and Co., Ltd., tiling; Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., terrazzo; Gerrard and Sons, Ltd., wood block floors; "Grensells," electric installation; Gent and Co., Ltd., electric clocks and special alarm control board; Callenders Cable Co., Ltd., electric cables; G.E.C., electric light fittings; Thomas Try, Ltd., quick-action door-opening gear; Leggotts, Ltd., ironmongery; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., steel windows and glazed roof; Express Lift Co., Ltd., service lift; Bell and Co., Ltd., sanitary fittings; Rice and Co., Ltd., kitchen ranges; Northampton Gaslight Co., gas fires; Bell and Co., Ltd., coal fires; A. R. and W. Cleaver, Ltd., coal fires; H. Martin, Ltd., coal fires; Bradford and Co., drying horses; Dowson and Mason Gas Plant Co., Ltd., petrol tank and pump; Duckett and Son, Ltd., fireclay larders; Northampton Machinery Co., Ltd., wrot-iron staircases and iron balustrades; Brookes and Co., Ltd., wire screens for helmets and uniforms; S. L. Reynolds and Son, stone carving; and Nobel Chemical Industries, Ltd., "Dulux" paint.



LAYOUT OF CIVIC CENTRE.

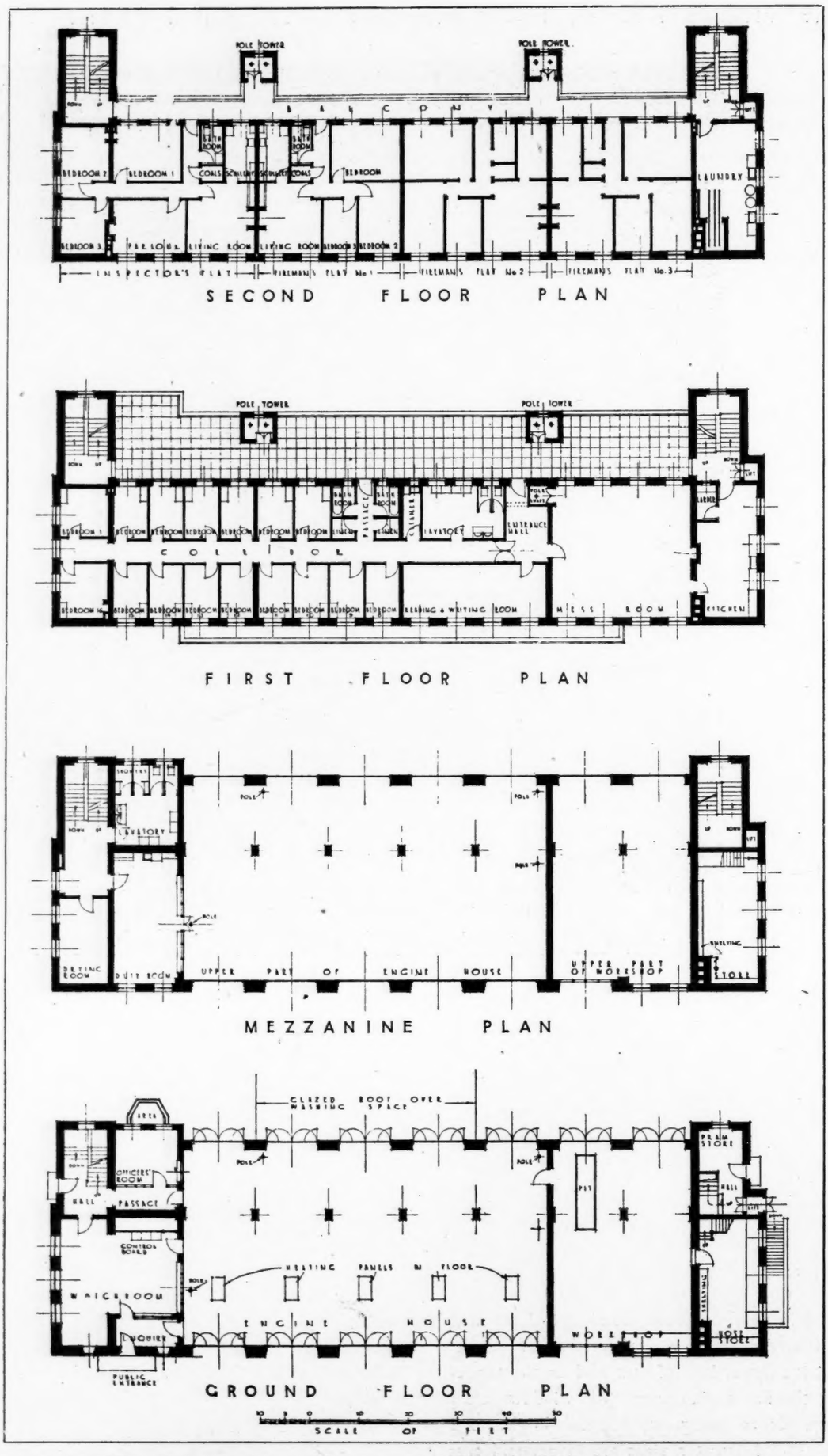
NEW FIRE STATION, FOR THE BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON.



THE MAIN FRONT.

The main elevation of this building is faced with Bath stone, and the rear elevation with brick. A feature of the main front is a flower-box of cast lead to the top of the balcony over the fire engine-room. All windows are painted ivory white, doors being finished in bright orange colour. Rainwater pipes are in emerald green.

MESSRS. J. C. PRESTWICH AND SONS, ARCHITECTS.



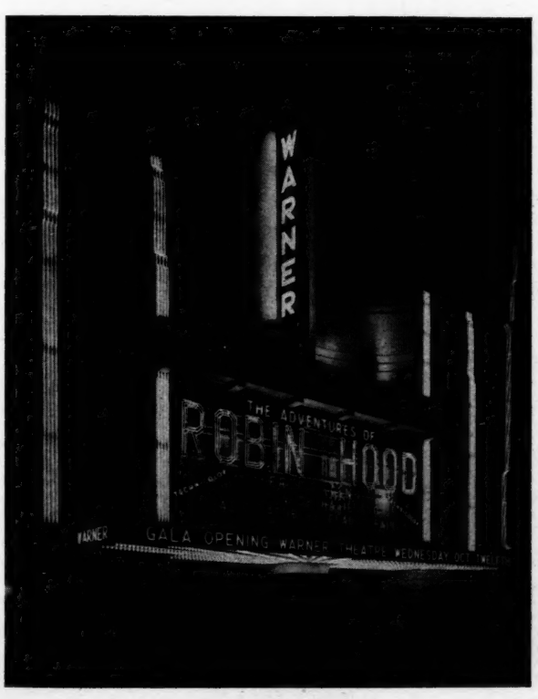
NEW FIRE STATION, FOR THE BOROUGH OF NORTHAMPTON

MESSRS. J. C. PRESTWICH AND SONS, ARCHITECTS.

THE WARNER THEATRE, LEICESTER SQUARE, W.C.2

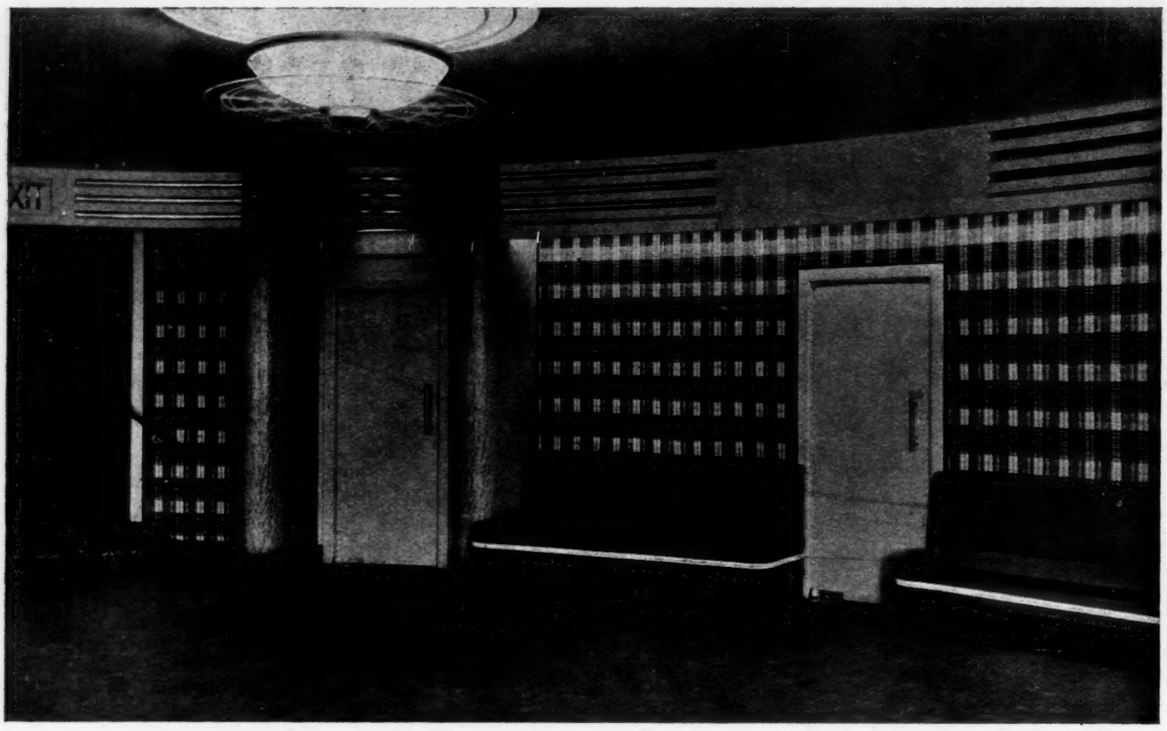
MR. E. A. STONE, F.S.I., IN ASSOCIATION WITH MR. T. R. SOMERFORD, A.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECTS.

Right : THE THEATRE BY DAY.
Below : NIGHT VIEW.



The erection of the Warner Theatre, which stands on the site of Daly's, is an example of the speed of modern construction. The last curtain dropped at Daly's on September 25, 1937, and the new theatre was completed in one year to the day. Its opening was held up until October 12. A feature of the new theatre, which will show films, is the quilting of the walls with asbestos, covering a 1-in. blanket of acoustic material. A new lighting system is installed, by which concentrated beams from the false ceiling illuminate the seating part. The theatre, which will seat 1,775 in stalls and balcony, is faced with reconstructed marble blocks, backed with granite concrete, and chemically treated to preserve the colour of the face. The sculptured panels are by Mr. Bainbridge Copnall.

THE WARNER THEATRE, LEICESTER SQUARE: MR. E. A. STONE,



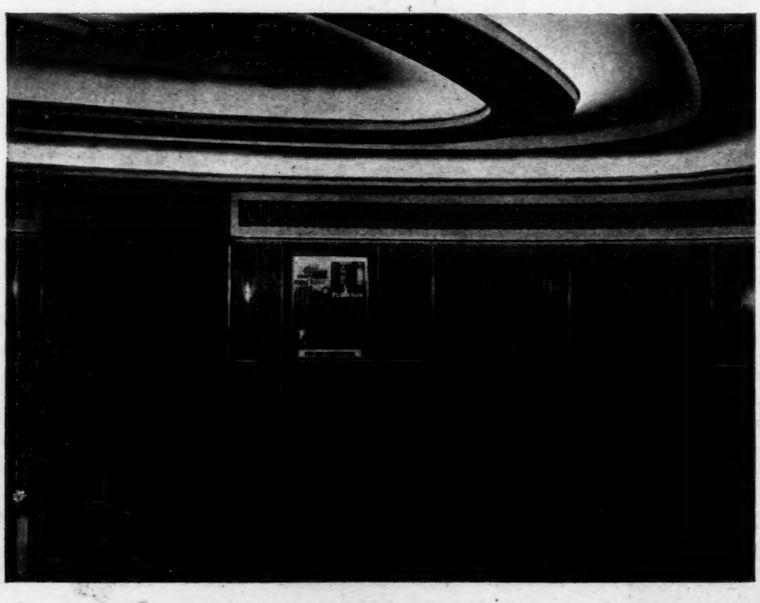
THE STALLS LOUNGE.

THE site in Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square, is 68 ft. 6 in., and the depth 182 ft. to Lisle-street, where the frontage is 84 ft. Seating 1,775 persons in stalls and circle, the auditorium has walls covered with acoustic quilting to give maximum results, and is lighted on a new system. The colour scheme is in blue, green and beige. The entrance foyer is lit by the indirect method. Air-conditioning is installed. Extensive use has been made of Empire timbers. Neon strip lighting in grouped bands is used to articulate the front. The side elevations are in brick.

The consulting engineers were Messrs. C. H. Bell and Co., Ltd.; the quantity surveyor Mr. A. C. Pool, F.I.A.S., F.I.Arb.; and mural decorations in tea-room were by Mrs. B. MacDermott.

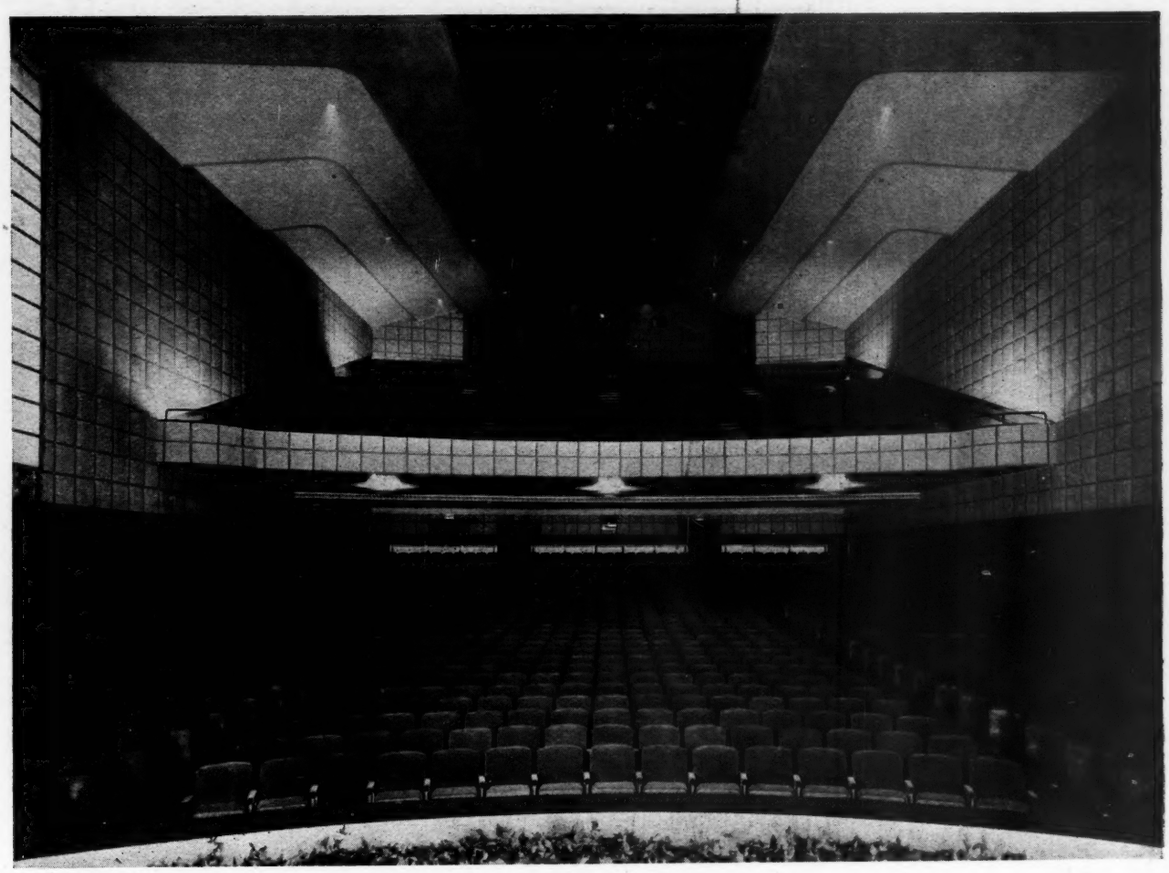
The general contractors were Messrs. Griggs and Son, Ltd., S.W.1, and sub-contractors were:—

Demolition, Goodman-Price, Ltd.; steelwork, Matt. T. Shaw and Co., Ltd.; reinforced concrete work, The Trussed Concrete Steel Co., Ltd.; fire-resisting floors, balcony steppings and staircase, Attoc Blocks, Ltd.; stonework to the front, internal tiling and terrazzo flooring, Ramsden, Ltd.; asphalt, Rock Asphalte Co.; roofing (asbestos), Universal Asbestos Mfg. Co., Ltd.; joinery, Allensor, Ltd., A. E. Lindsey and Son, Ltd., and White, Allom, Ltd.; ironmongery, F. Knight and Co., Ltd.; metal windows, Williams and Williams, Ltd.; lantern lights and queueing canopy, British Challenge Glazing Co.; canopy, vertical sign and poster frames, J. Starkie Gardner, Ltd.; console lift and drop shutters to projection room, Knight and Co. (Engineers), Ltd.; auditorium lighting, Rambusch Decorating Co. (New York City, U.S.A.); glazing, Leay Glazing Services, Ltd.; metal lathing, Universal Metal Furring and Lathing Co.; acoustic linings to auditorium, D. R. Smart and Co.; acoustic linings to booth, Newalls Insulation Co.; plumbing and sewage disposal, Mattw. Hall and Co., Ltd.; sanitary fittings, H. Pontifex and Sons; heating and ventilating, Carrier Engineering Co., Ltd.; fire protecting services, Hoffman Sprinkler Co.; lightning conductors, J. W. Gray and Son, Ltd.; vacuum cleaning, British Vacuum Cleaning Co.; facing bricks, Dunbrik, Ltd.; "Tunnel" cement, R. Passmore and Co., Ltd.; bricks (fletton), London Brick Co., Ltd.; bricks (white glazed), Brookes, Ltd.; decorations, White, Allom, Ltd.; seating, W. Lusty and Son; carpets, T. F. Firth and Sons, Ltd.; asbestos fabric, Michael Ross; roller shutters, Shutter Contractors, Ltd.; lift (service), Marryat and Scott; handrails, Garton and Thorne; W.I. barrel handrails and railing, Clark Hunt and Co., Ltd.; kitchen equipment, Benham and Sons, Ltd.; organ, John Compton Organ Co., Ltd.; electricity, Troughton and Young; woodblock and composition flooring, National Flooring Co.; pavement lights, Thaddeus Hyatt and Co.; teak flooring and stage, Pridays and Snewin, Ltd.; general decorators, C. and T. Painters, Ltd.; partition blocks, G. R. Speaker and Co., Ltd.; screen and projection room equipment, J. Frank Brockliss, Ltd.; main sound system and stage amplification, R.C.A. Photophone, Ltd.; outside signs, Strand and Interchangeable Signs, Ltd.; stage lighting equipment, Strand Electric and Engineering Co., Ltd.; secondary lighting battery, Chloride Electrical Storage Co.; main intake switchboard, Drake and Gorham, Ltd.; signs, category boards, etc., Lund Signs and Cinema Signs; adjustable steel props for supporting temporary timber shuttering, Acrow Engineers, Ltd.

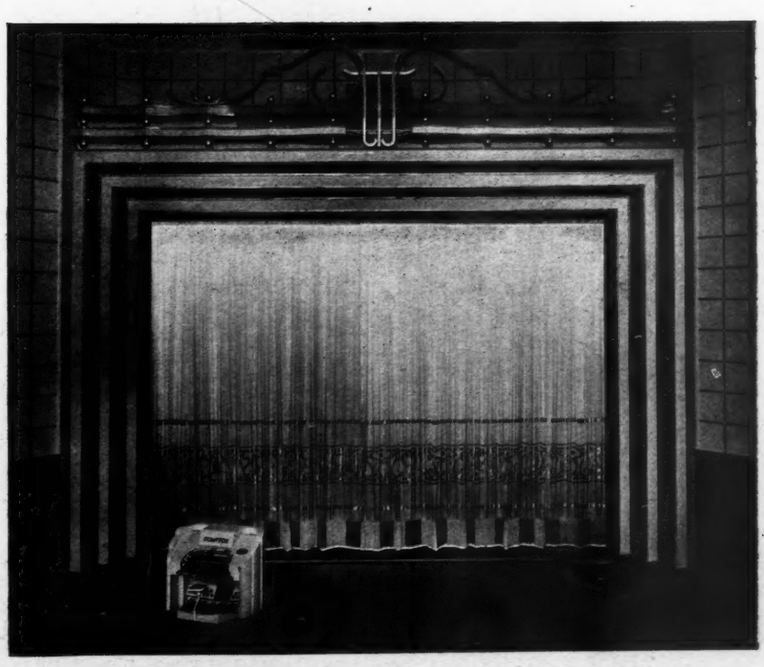


THE ENTRANCE FOYER.

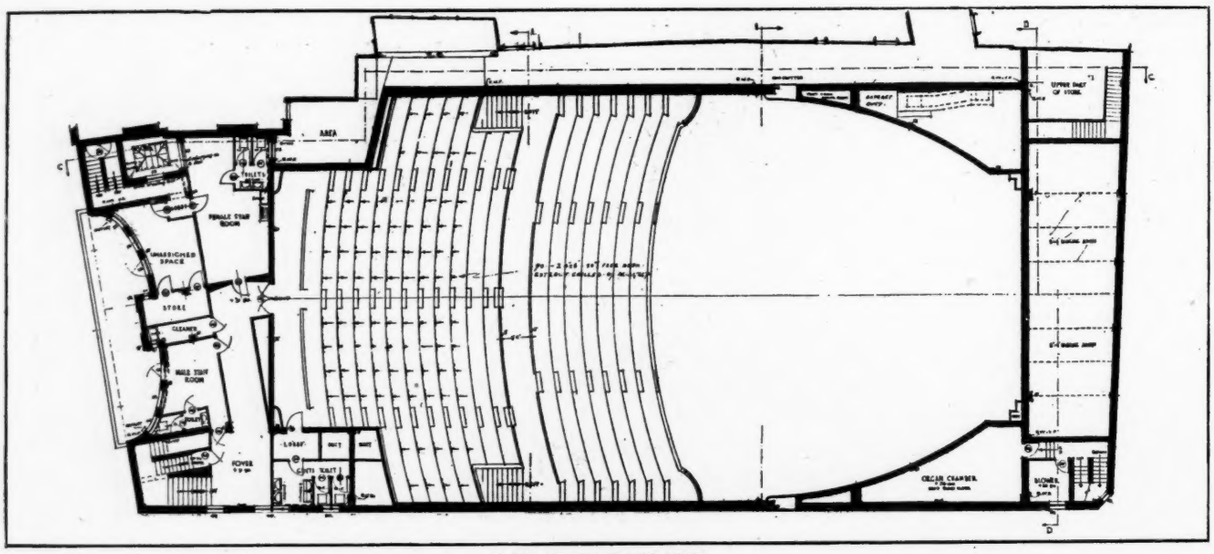
F.S.I., IN ASSOCIATION WITH MR. T. R. SOMERFORD, A.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECTS.



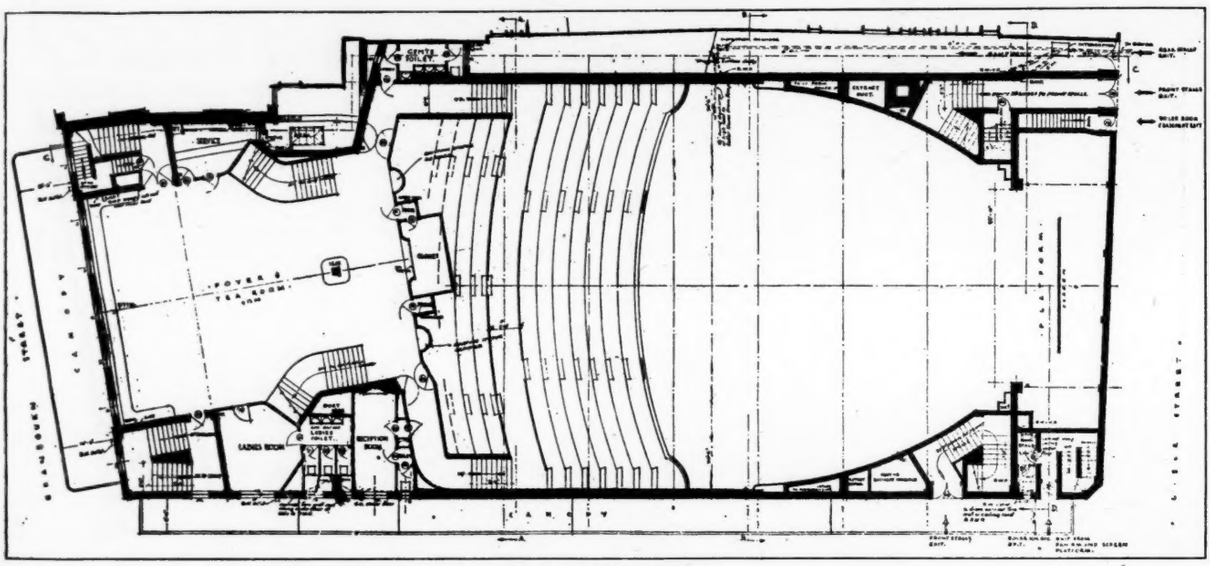
THE AUDITORIUM, FROM STAGE.



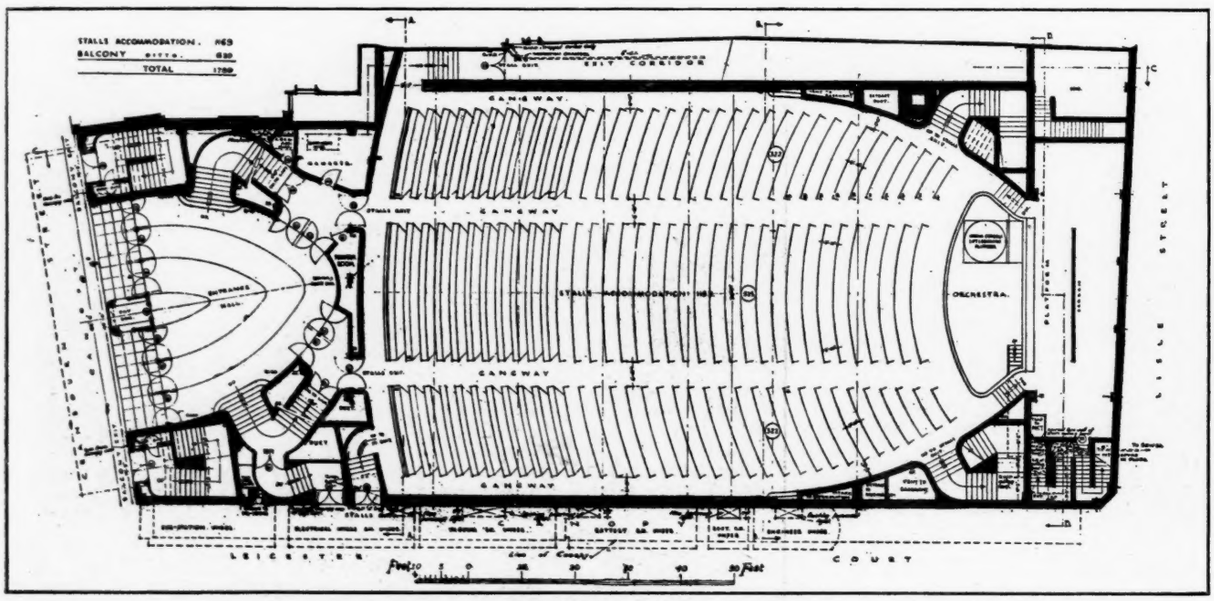
Right: THE PROSCENIUM OPENING, FROM AUDITORIUM.



PLAN AT BALCONY LEVEL.



PLAN AT FOYER LEVEL.



PLAN AT STALLS LEVEL.

THE WARNER THEATRE, LEICESTER SQUARE, W.C.2.

MR. E. A. STONE, F.S.I., IN ASSOCIATION WITH MR. T. R. SOMERFORD, A.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECTS.

"BRUNSWICK HOUSE," VICTORIA DRIVE, WIMBLEDON, S.W.

MR. F. R. FISHER, L.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

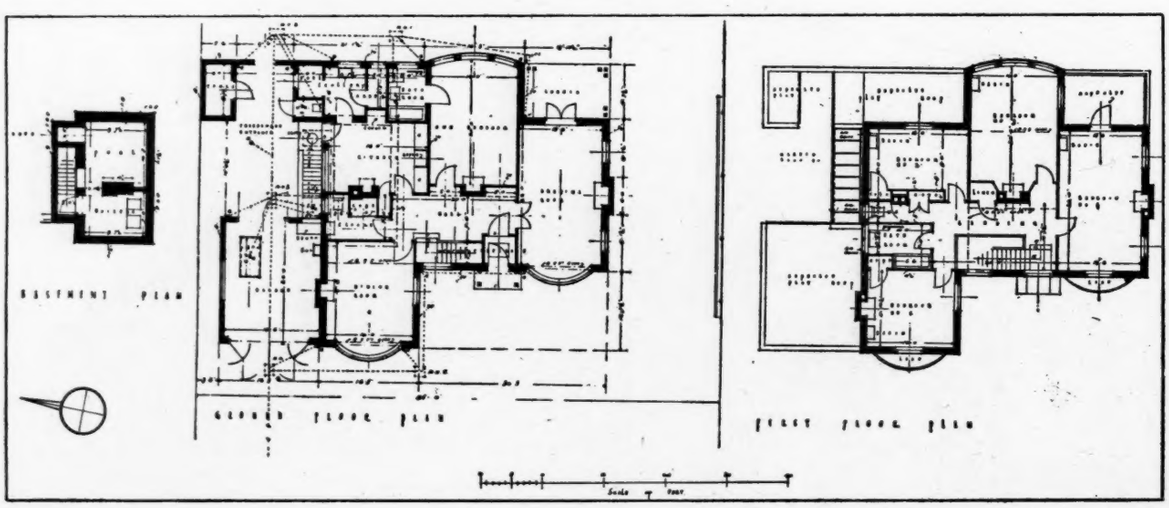
THE GARDEN FRONT.

THE ENTRANCE FRONT.

For Mr. F. H. Atkins, this house occupies a site on the east side of Victoria-drive, Wimbledon, which was at one time part of the Graylands Estate and is flanked on the north boundary by a private road.

The planning, though simple, is somewhat unusual, owing to the provision of a bedroom and bathroom *en suite* on the ground-floor. Every room, with the exception of the kitchen, receives its appropriate share of sunlight. A large drawing-room, running from back to front of the house, and decorated in a delicate classical manner, is situated on the south side of the house, overlooking a formal rose garden at the side and a stone paved terrace and sunken garden at the rear. This room

THE DRAWING ROOM.



PLANS.

communicates directly with a sun loggia by means of large double glazed doors. The dining-room is panelled out in oak 7 ft. high. The house is central heated throughout, the radiators in most cases being recessed in the walls and masked with wrought-iron or oak-bar grilles. A large basement heating-chamber and fuel store is located below the kitchen and cloak-room, and has a strong reinforced concrete ceiling designed with a view to offering some degree of protection in an emergency. The staircase is in oak with a solid balustrade constructed in reinforced concrete and occasionally pierced and ornamented with 3 in. turned oak balusters.

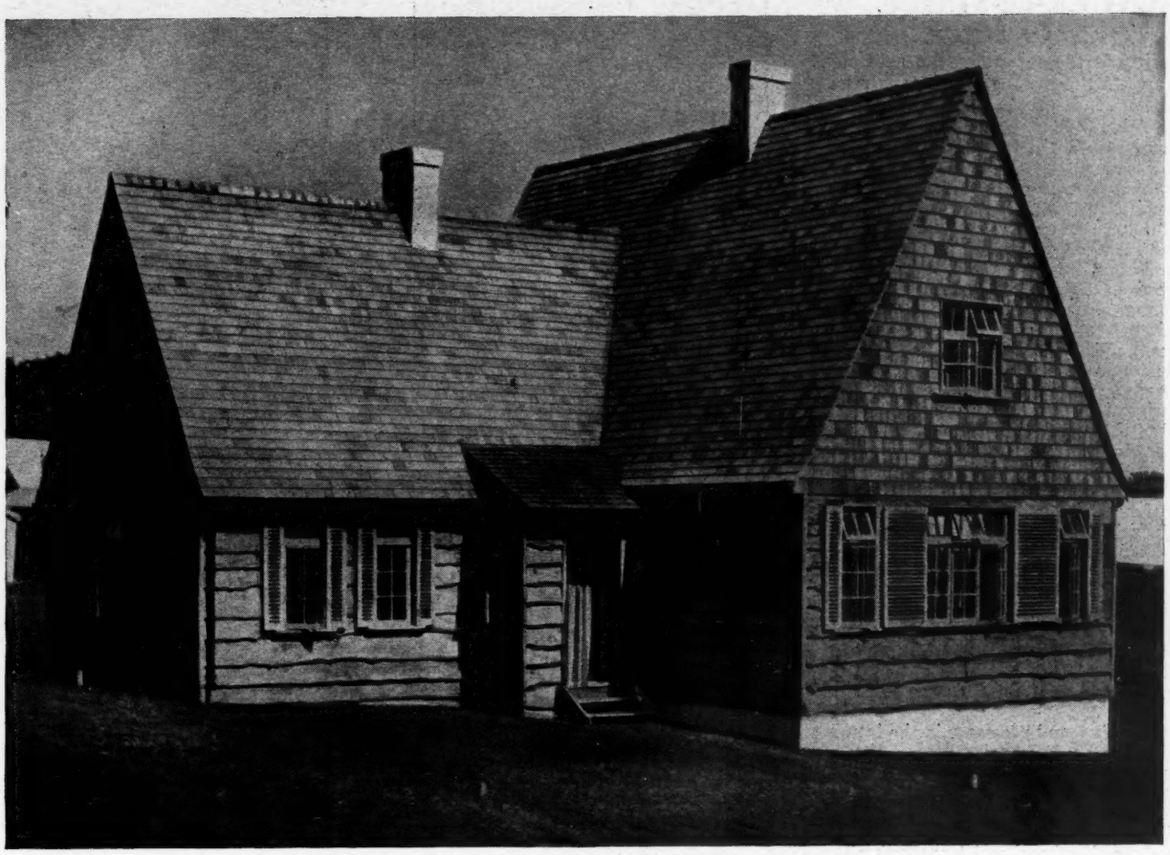
The house is built with 14 in. brick external walls faced with 2 in. red multi-coloured sand-faced bricks pointed in tinted mortar with a flush joint, and particular care was taken to avoid subsequent efflorescence of the brickwork. The roof is covered with rustic-brown hand-made sand-faced tiles with bonnet hips.

The front elevation has two segmental single-storey bay windows, glazed with curved plate glass, flanking the entrance portico, and these features coupled with the sashed windows give the otherwise restrained elevation a pleasing Georgian atmosphere. The builders were Messrs. A. Pascall and Sons, of Hammersmith.

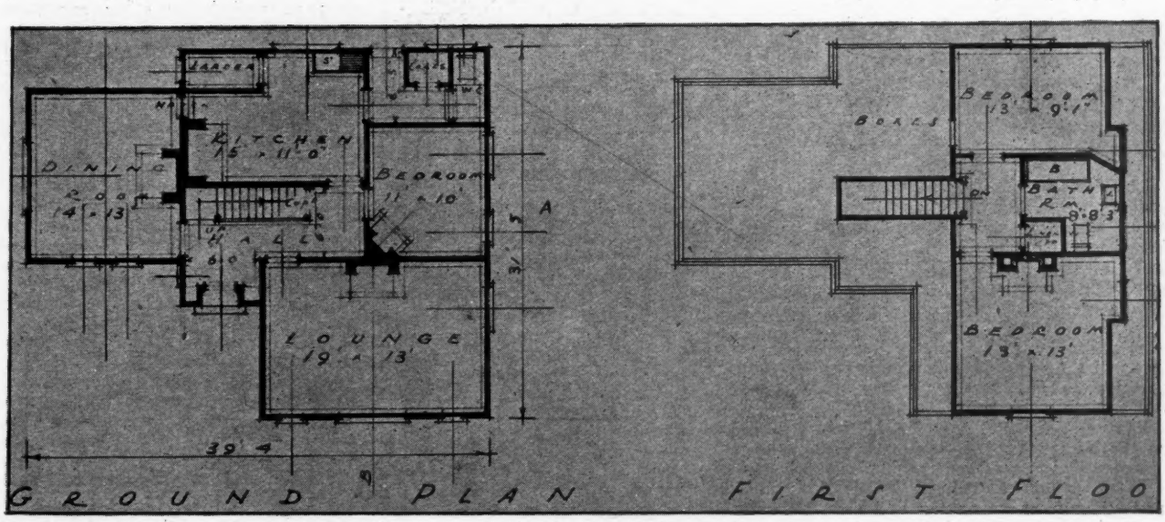
"BRUNSWICK HOUSE," VICTORIA DRIVE, WIMBLEDON, S.W.

MR. F. R. FISHER, L.R.I.B.A., ARCHITECT.

A HOUSE IN TIMBER CONSTRUCTION AT BATH



VIEW OF HOUSE SHOWING ENTRANCE.



THE PLANS.

This house was exhibited by the Timber Development Association at the recent Bath and West Show. The object was to show that a timber house, properly constructed, is warm, comfortable to live in and attractive in appearance. Its cost was £800. The ground floor consists of a dining-room, 14 ft. x 13 ft. ; lounge, 19 ft. x 13 ft. ; kitchen, 15 ft. x 11 ft. ; bedroom, 11 ft. x 10 ft. ; and a spacious hall. Upstairs there are two bedrooms, one 13 ft. x 9 ft. and the other 13 ft. x 13 ft., and a bathroom, 8 ft. x 8 ft. 3 ins. This house is to be re-erected as a permanent residence at Coppitts Hill, near Yeovil.

The construction consists of strong timber framework covered on the outer side with diagonal timber sheathing which gives great strength to the structure, at the same time reducing heat loss considerably. The sheathing is covered with a stout building paper to make it draught-proof, and the walls are finished on the outside with home-grown elm weatherboarding. The roof and gable-ends are covered with western red cedar shingles. The wood windows have oak surrounds and are fitted with cedar shutters. The builders were Messrs. F. Pratten & Co., Ltd., of Midsomer Norton, near Bath.

NEW COUNCIL OFFICES, ADWICK-LE-STREET.

ASSESSOR'S REPORT.

Following is the report of the assessor, Mr. John C. Procter, F.R.I.B.A., in the competition for proposed new Council Offices, Adwick-le-Street, the result of which was published in our last issue.

First Premium.—Design No. 14 [Messrs. Shapley and Davison, AA.R.I.B.A., 22, Queen-square. Leeds].—The plans of this competitor have many good points, and show much careful thought. They are extremely direct and straightforward. The building is well placed on the site, while the various departments are sensibly located and easy of access. The entrance to the Accountant's Department and the entirely isolated access to the public seating in the Council Chamber from the road on the south-west are well positioned, while the main entrance at the south-west end of the principal front overlooking the park is not too far from this road, and allows of convenient and dignified access to the remaining departments and to the Council suite on the first floor.

The Council Suite is well arranged, and the Council Chamber itself, with its amphitheatre seating for the public instead of a gallery, should make a fine and well-proportioned room. All rooms are of good proportions and well lit, and the plan generally has excellent "balance." The elevations are dignified and appropriate, and the building should prove a considerable addition to the amenities of Adwick-le-Street.

If extension is found necessary in the future, this should not be difficult in the direction of the village street, while if it should be found necessary to curtail initial expenditure, it would probably be possible to shorten the main wing by building garages of a more temporary nature elsewhere, and transferring the drawing office and filing store from first to ground floor. I consider that the cube estimate given by the author is too low. The conditions allow competitors a margin on building tenders of 10 per cent above their estimates, and if the greatest economy and care is exercised during the preparation of the detailed plans, I think that a tender within this sum could be obtained.

Second Premium.—Design No. 17 [Messrs. Gribbon, Foggitt and Brown, FF. and A.R.I.B.A., 3, Park-place, Leeds].—This is an extremely interesting scheme, with many clever points. The planning is direct and good, but while ample lighting was asked for, I feel that in this case the glass areas are too great, and would make a heavy demand on both heating apparatus and window-cleaner. While the scheme is obviously the work of a clever architect, it has minor faults which would have been eliminated if more time and thought had been given to it, as, for example, the location of the female staff lavatories on both floors, particularly that on the ground floor. The cube figures of this competitor seem reasonable for his scheme.

Third Premium.—Design No. 16 [Mr. Norval Paxton, A.R.I.B.A., Prudential-buildings, Park-row, Leeds].—This, though not well presented, is a good scheme. It lacks some of the straightforward qualities of No. 14, and suffers from some minor faults, as, for instance, the positioning of the windows in the first-floor rooms on the south-east front.

The winning design is illustrated in this issue (pages 745,746).

WINNERS' REPORT.

Following are points from the winners' report :—

General Lay-out.—An attempt has been made to give the buildings a dignified and civic appearance, as befitting their ownership and use to which they will be put, and to provide a simple and direct solution to the problem, bearing in mind the need for economy. The plan form has been kept as simple as possible and free from breaks, in the cause of economy. The existing levels of the site have been retained, except in the case of the terraces on the south and west of the building; the terrace on the south has been linked to the existing path which runs alongside the boundary wall, and also to the private entrance at the east of site; the wall, where co-extensive with the site, has been lowered to form a pier between the two flights of steps between the different levels, elsewhere this wall has been totally removed. Retaining walls are in most cases double walls with space between for flowers or shrubs. The island in the carriage sweep is in the form of a lawn with a fountain on the main axis, flanked by sculpture or other decorative features. Persons using garages and cycle-store have access to the building by means of staff pass-door under the main staircase. Staff entrance and secondary staircase are at east end of office block, together with male and female toilets and cleaners' closets, which are grouped together on both floors.

Planning.—The building has been planned in the form of an office block, with a wing at the west end, containing the council chamber and ancillary rooms on the first floor, with the rates office as a complete unit on the ground floor of this wing, with a separate entrance for the public from the road. The entrance to the council chamber gallery is also from this road. The mortuary has been planned as a separate unit in the north-east corner of the site.

The council chamber suite has been placed on the first floor and may be cut off from the first-floor offices during council meetings, etc. There is accommodation at floor level for 48 members of the public. The committee-room and waiting-room have been placed at the south end of this wing and are separated by a removable screen, so arranged that they may be opened up to form one large room, whenever necessary. A kitchen of ample size is provided, conveniently placed to serve either the council chamber or committee-room. The council chamber would be panelled up to height of window cills; above this, the walls would be covered with acoustic plaster and the suitably shaped ceiling would be of hard plaster; the floor of council chamber and committee-room would be covered in heavy carpet on suitable underlay, and the acoustical correction would be carefully considered. The surveyor's drawing-office and filing-room are placed on this floor, at the back of the office wing, so as to obtain north light. Five lock-up garages are provided within the building, together with accommodation for 26 bicycles stored in patent cycle-parking equipment.

Construction.—External walls are generally of 13½-in. brickwork with 9-in. internal load-carrying corridor walls. Walls of mortuary and gallery staircase are 11-in. cavity. External facing brickwork of 2-in. selected hand-made bricks. Garages, cycle store, basement and gallery staircase would be flush-pointed internally. Copings, windows cills, door and window surrounds would be in natural Portland stone. Floors would be of hollow-tile and reinforced concrete construction, and also staircases. Partition walls of hollow blocks in private offices, and glazed screens in general and other offices. Corridor walls would have a strip of glazing above level of door heads. Roof of main buildings would be of timber over the reinforced concrete ceilings, covered with 16-oz. 24-gauge sheet copper, with wood-cored rolls and double-welted cross seams laid on felt over boarding. The main gutters are part of the structure and are cased with 22-gauge cold rolled strip copper. The finial and roof over flêche would be similarly treated; the copper is to be left to weather naturally. Floors of offices of strip boarding in selected hardwood, laid on fillets supported by acoustic clips. If at all possible, reconstructed stone or travertine would be used in main halls and staircases and public space in rates office. Corridors of asphalt or other sound-deadening material; basement floors in granolithic; toilets, kitchen, mortuary, etc., of tiles or terrazzo. Windows of metal, sherardised for rust prevention; external doors of teak or other selected wood. Wall finishes of offices, etc., would be distemper, corridors finished with cement-glaze dado and gloss enamel above. Toilets, kitchen and mortuary to have tiled dadoes with cement-glaze above. Main corridors are 6 ft. wide, with ante to council chamber 10 ft. 6 in. wide. Rooms on south side of office corridor are 16 ft. wide, and 14 ft. on the other. The offices are 11 ft. high from floor to floor; first floor 10 ft. from floor to ceiling; the committee-room 13 ft. 6 in. and council chamber 17 ft. high.

Ventilation.—A simple extract ventilation system is incorporated in the council chamber and committee-rooms. Ducts are led in the roof from the appropriate extract point in each room to the flêche, which is placed midway between these points, and which contains a noiseless, electrically operated extract fan, controlled from the ante-room. Each series of ducts is under independent control, and the fan is geared to varying speeds, so that each room may be vented separately, or all simultaneously.

Heating.—Low-pressure hot-water system accelerated by centrifugal pump with sectional boilers, to give 60 deg. Fahr. inside the building when the outside temperature is 30 deg. Fahr. Heating pipes would be run in false roofs and ducts formed under ground-floor corridors. Domestic hot water is supplied by means of gas or electric storage heaters adjacent to the lavatory basins and sinks. There would be one on each floor to supply the male and female staff toilets and cleaner, with additional heaters for the kitchen and council members' toilets.

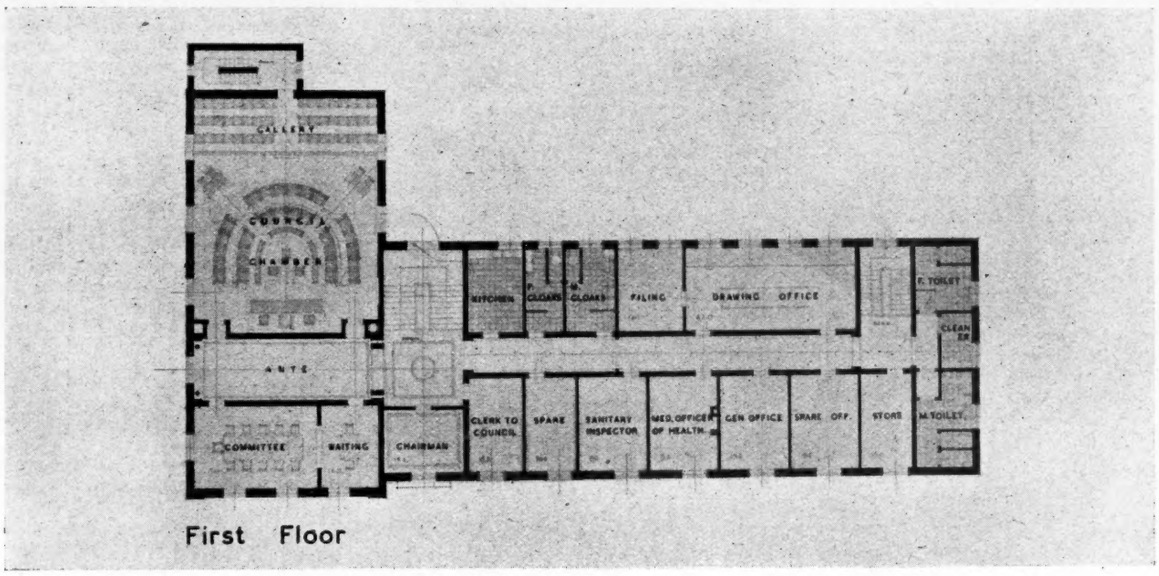
Cost.—The estimated cost of the scheme is £15,996.

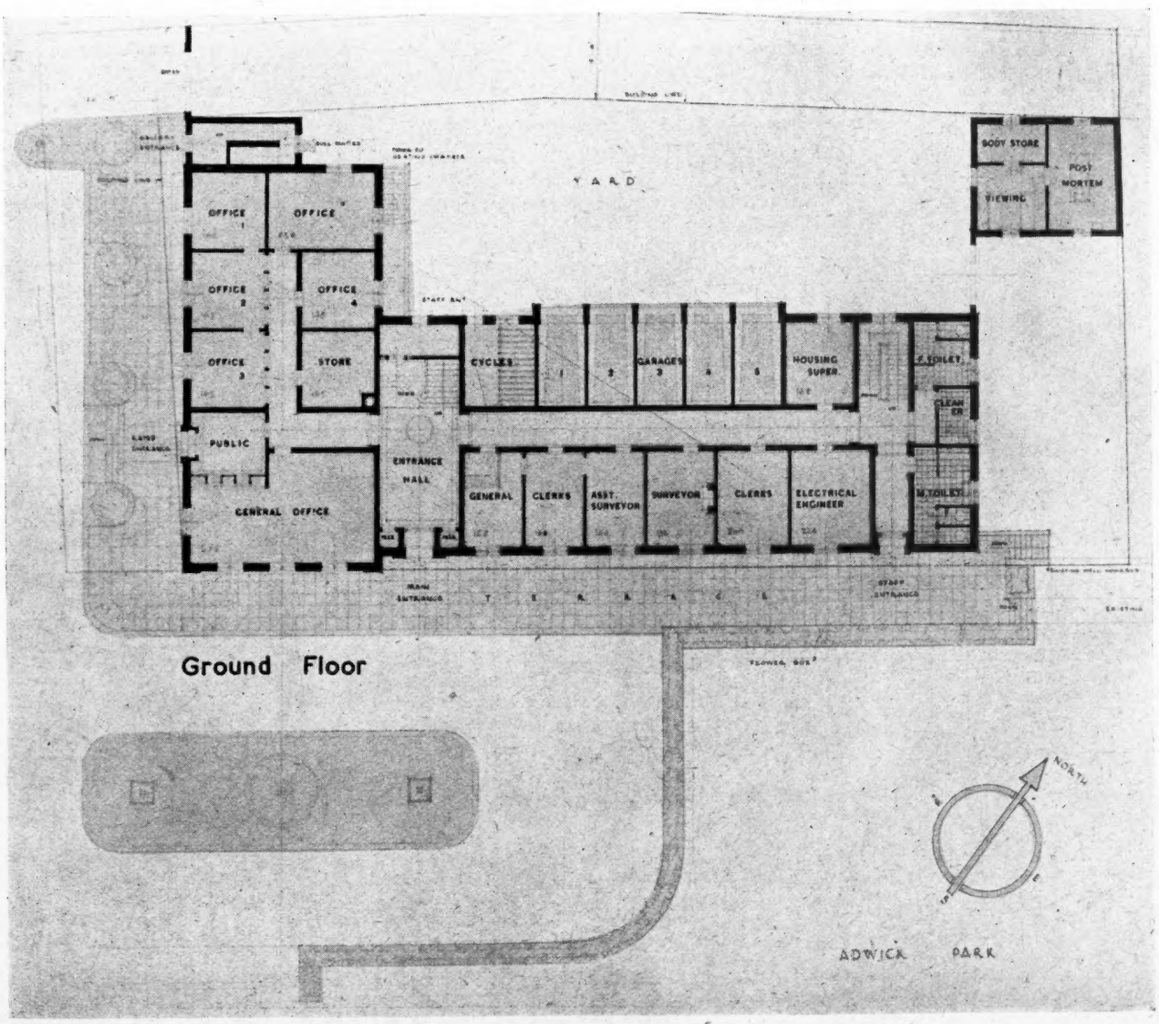
MR. R. S. SHAPLEY, A.R.I.B.A., AND MR. H. S. DAVISON, A.R.I.B.A.

Whose winning design for new Council Offices, Adwick-le-Street, is illustrated in this issue. Their report, together with that of the assessor, Mr. J. C. Procter, F.R.I.B.A., is on this page.

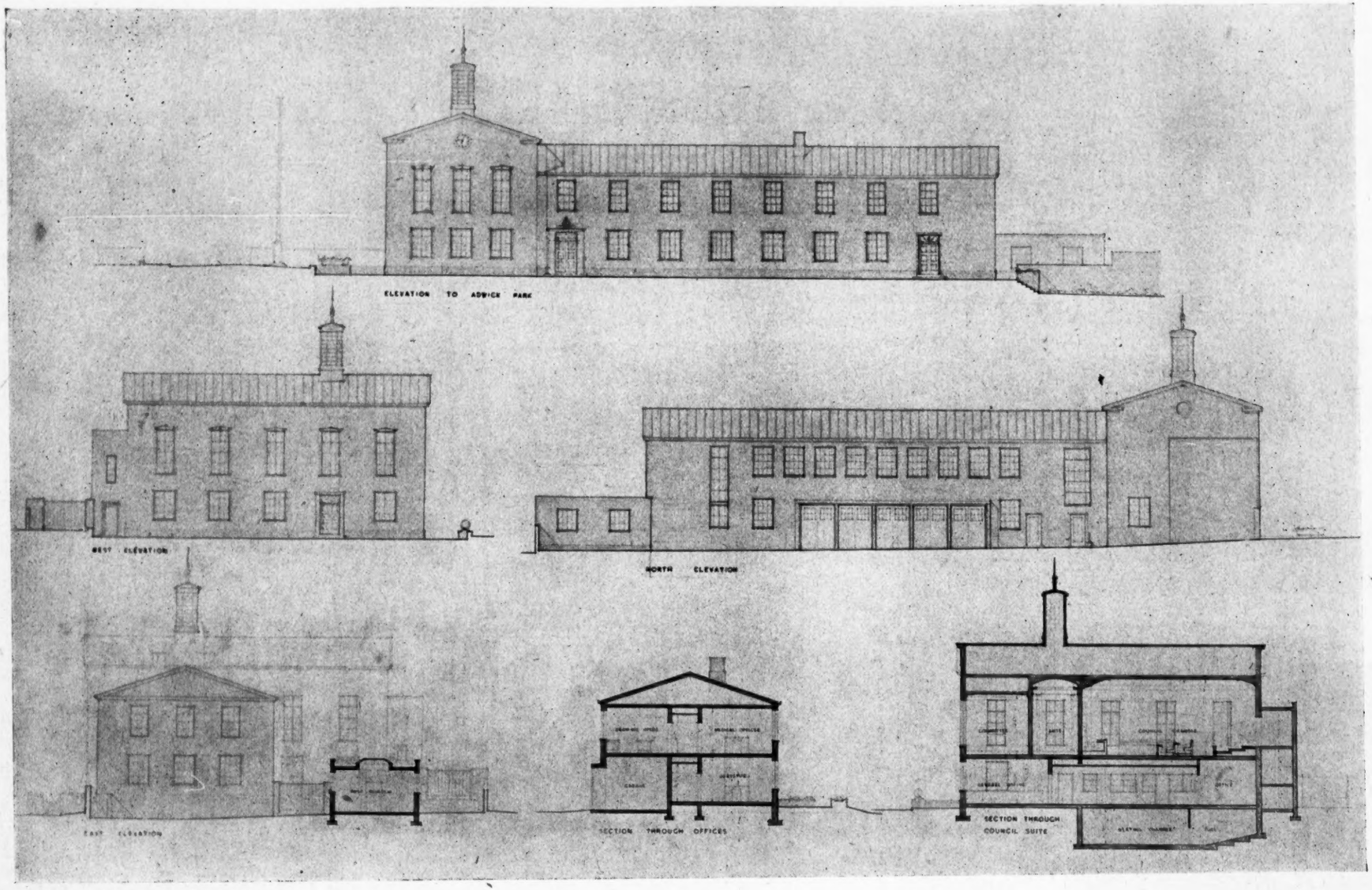
COMPETITION FOR NEW COUNCIL OFFICES, ADWICK-LE-STREET

WINNING DESIGN: BY MESSRS. SHAPLEY AND DAVISON, AA.R.I.B.A.





GROUND-FLOOR PLAN, SHOWING SETTING.



ELEVATIONS AND SECTIONS.

COMPETITION FOR NEW COUNCIL OFFICES, ADWICK-LE-STREET.

WINNING DESIGN: BY MESSRS. SHAPLEY AND DAVISON, AA.R.I.B.A.

MODERN BUILDING PRACTICE

II. THE STRUCTURAL ENGINEER'S PART.

By P. C. G. HAUSSER, M.Inst.C.E.

The design of the multi-storey building has to-day arrived at a stage where the client's desires can no longer be executed satisfactorily and expeditiously by collaboration merely between architect and builder. This must not be taken as meaning that the architect is less competent than in the past to design, plan and supervise erection. On the contrary, he is better equipped scientifically to fulfil these functions than at any previous period. At the same time, he would be the first to admit that science has entered so largely into building to-day as to demand the services of a group of consultants who shall be specialists in their particular branches and who shall make their several contributions to the building under the general correlating control of the architect. Those specialists include the structural engineer (either for steelwork or reinforced concrete); the consultant for mechanical services; the builder; and the quantity surveyor. To ensure satisfactory results, it is highly important that collaboration between these specialists and the architect should take place while the job is still at the "paper" stage. So much should be obvious, yet it is clear that the building trade has not yet accepted this desideratum as being axiomatic. For that reason we have invited a group of experts in their several professions and trades to describe, for the benefit of our readers, the part those professions and trades play in modern building construction. The first section, "The Architect's Part," was written by Mr. T. P. Bennett, F.R.I.B.A., and was published in our issues for January 14 and 21. Section II.—"The Structural Engineer's Part," begins below. Other sections will follow in due course.—EDITOR.

I.—INTRODUCTORY.

In considering the trend of modern building practice from the point of view of the structural engineer, it is seen that this is very largely controlled by two things: (*a*) the improvement in and addition to the available materials and methods of construction; and (*b*) the improved knowledge as to the methods of employment of these materials in building.

In early days the materials available were limited and consisted principally of brick, stone or similar material for the walls, and timber for floors and beams. If any columns were required, these were usually of timber, or brick or stone piers were used. The first metal to become available for building construction was cast-iron, and this was commonly used for columns, the beams still being of timber supported on the cast caps of the columns. Occasionally cast-iron beams were used, but these do not appear to have been general, at any rate in office and domestic buildings.

These limited materials led to very definite restrictions in the construction of buildings. Main external and load-carrying walls had to be self-supporting from foundations to roof, and therefore of considerable thickness in the lower storeys, with consequent loss of valuable space, and the permissible window area was also considerably restricted in order to leave sufficient wall to carry the loads. Spans of beams had to be kept small, with a consequent multiplicity of columns where large, open floor areas were required. The cast-iron columns were commonly broken at each floor where the cast caps and bases for the beams occurred, and the building as a whole lacked stiffness, which had to be supplied by a sufficiency of cross-walls.

The next stage was the introduction of wrought iron—first in the form of flitch-plates to strengthen the timber beams, and then in the form of built-up girder sections, and a very limited range of rolled sections.

The introduction of mild steel at once greatly increased the scope of the structural engineer. Built-up sections, either of joists strengthened by the addition of flange-plates or constructed of plates and angles to form a girder section, became possible, and the spans of beams increased greatly. Similar sections were also used as columns, and it became possible to run the column sections through several floors, with great gain in the stiffness of the building as a whole. Concrete filler-joist floor construction became common and increased the possible span of the floors between beams.

This was all leading up to the idea of the framed building. It was not until about 1904, however, that the first steel-framed building of any size was erected in London. This was the Ritz Hotel, and when this was erected there were no building regulations applicable to steel-framed buildings. In 1909 the London County Council brought out the first regulations dealing with steel-framed buildings under the London Building Act, these regulations being known as the Third Schedule. This was a great advance on previous methods of construction. The thickness of external walls was at once reduced, and even in the lower storeys need not exceed 14 in., except in cases of great storey heights. The size of supporting columns was much smaller, and fewer internal walls were necessary, such internal walls as were provided being necessary for architectural or fire-resisting purposes.

In this schedule regulations were for the first time made specifying that the steelwork had to be covered with a fire-resisting material of definite thicknesses as a protection against fire. This, in conjunction with floors of reinforced concrete either in the form of solid slabs or of hollow tile construction or of the old filler-joist construction, rendered buildings much more fire-resisting than previously, and permitted of larger open spaces, free from cross or division walls being allowed under fire regulations. The building became considerably lighter, resulting in a saving on the cost of foundations; and on a given site, owing to the reduction in the thickness of external walls and to the omission of many of the internal walls, a much larger useful floor area became available for revenue-producing purposes. It also became possible to make large, lofty, open spaces, such as banking halls, etc., and to carry the building above over these for use as offices, etc.

The Years 1909-1932.

Between 1909 and 1932 a great many steel-framed buildings were constructed under these regulations. The super-imposed loads to be designed for on floors specified under these regulations are very heavy, and it became common practice to apply for waivers to design buildings for loads considerably lighter than those specified in the Third Schedule. The increase in knowledge gained from the erection of many of these buildings, and the feeling that the quality of the steel used was steadily improving and becoming more reliable, led to an agitation for a reduction in these super-imposed loads.

In 1931 the Steel Structures Research Committee, which had been formed to investigate the then state of knowledge regarding steel-framed construction, and to formulate recommendations which would result in economy in design and a more efficient use of the steelwork in the building, brought out their first report. It was realised that, if the super-imposed loading were reduced, the factor of safety would be reduced if the old approximate methods of design were adhered to, although, owing to the improvement in the quality of the steel used and better workmanship, the actual factor of safety in the buildings as previously designed was considerably higher than probably realised.

This report led in 1932 to the adoption by the London County Council of the Code of Practice as a basis on which waivers under the old Third Schedule would be granted. Under the Code of Practice the super-imposed loads were reduced and allowable stresses increased. A new column formula was adopted, and provision made for an increase in stress in cases where a large part of the stress in the column is due to bending moments, either through wind stresses or eccentricity of beams. The wind pressure acting on the side of the building for which the building had to be designed was also considerably reduced in these regulations.

This code was based on the first report of the Steel Structures Research Committee, and in subsequent reports a great deal of experimental work and investigations of the stresses in existing building frames was carried out with a view to obtaining a more accurate knowledge of the way in which these frames act. As a result of this it was found that the manner in which columns were stressed was very far from the manner assumed in the calculations commonly made, and a new method of column design has been proposed. Up to the present, however, this has not been used in practice to any great extent. The object of these investigations is to enable the materials to be more effectively used, and, the more accurate the method of design, the more it will be possible to reduce live loads to figures more nearly approaching the actual values met with in practice.

It must be remembered, however, that, as the super-imposed loads are reduced, it becomes increasingly necessary to make very careful analyses of the different parts of the structure, as in practice the actual value of the super-imposed load varies greatly on different parts of the structure.

For example, in the design of the floor slab it may be necessary to design for a heavy super-imposed load in buildings such as offices owing to concentrations of loads from such articles as safes, steel filing cabinets, etc. Secondary beams are liable to heavier super-imposed loads than main beams, and large girders carrying large areas of floors over several storeys might be designed for quite a light super-imposed load, without in any way reducing the factor of safety of the building below a safe value.

This idea of members carrying large areas of floor with a lighter superimposed load than for members carrying a smaller floor, is, of course, usual in bridge practice, but has not been common practice in building construction, except that the actual floor slab is usually designed for a heavier loading than the beams and columns in the steel frame. In the stanchions the old Third Schedule made some allowance for this by permitting a reduction of 5 per cent. in the super-imposed load on successive floors when designing columns, which figure was increased to 10 per cent. under the Code.

A note of warning should be sounded in connection with foundations. The design of the actual foundation, and the assumptions made as to the manner in which the pressure from the ground acts, are very largely empirical. The real factor of safety available on the foundation design is therefore largely unknown, and in many cases is probably very much less than that of the superstructure. When designing with light super-imposed loads, therefore, this fact should be kept in mind and the foundations designed generously.

High tensile steel has been used in connection with bridge construction for some time, as, owing to the high proportion of dead load to live load in long-span bridges, the saving in weight obtained by it more than compensates for its additional cost. It has only recently, however, been marketed at a sufficiently low price to render its use in building construction economical.

In carrying out designs with this material, however, care has to be taken to keep elastic deflections within allowable limits, as, although the permissible working stress is

higher, the modulus of elasticity is the same as that of mild steel. This point is of more importance in the case of beams, which often have to be kept on the shallow side to suit architectural requirements, than in the case of columns. Used in conjunction with welding to give continuity to the beams, this disadvantage may be largely overcome, and results in a considerable saving due to the reduction of moment by continuity, and the higher permissible working stresses allowed. Special electrodes are now available for welding practically any type of steel, and welding in conjunction with high tensile steel is particularly suitable for the design and construction of rigid frames, etc., which by their nature are inherently stiff and have small deflections.

In very heavy work, such as long-span girders and long-span bridges, where the self-weight of the steel is a very considerable part of the total load to be carried, the saving in weight of members obtained by the use of high tensile steel may be of decisive importance.

(To be continued.)

LONDON BUILDING BY-LAWS—XXXIII

By ALFRED H. BARNES, F.R.I.B.A., M.I.Struct.E., and C. ROLAND WOODS, M.B.E., LL.B.

PART VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Scope of Part VIII.

THERE is probably no other short title which would describe the contents of Part VIII so well as "Miscellaneous." The various matters dealt with under that head, will, however, be found to relate generally to two main objects, (*a*) the prevention of fire and the spread of fire, and (*b*) the ensurance of adequate light and proper ventilation. It is appropriate that these apparently divergent subjects should be dealt with in the same part, for it will be observed that in fact they overlap and have much in common. For instance, the flue, "through which smoke or other products of combustion pass," serves a second purpose as an adjunct to the ventilation, and again the requirements relative to windows have in view lighting as well as ventilation.

Chimneys Other than Shafts.

It was seen that Part VII, in dealing with shafts as distinct from chimneys of the smaller type, defined the shaft on the basis of a flue exceeding 80 sq. in. in area. By-law No. 132, relating to chimneys of the smaller type, consequently defines the subject of its control on the basis of a flue "not exceeding eighty square inches in area."

The application of the by-law is restricted "to chimneys constructed of bricks or blocks or of concrete." Section 69 (12) of the London Building Act, 1930, required such work "to be carried up in brick or stonework." The new by-law extends the range of materials, and, in fact, permits of any of the materials usually employed.

The method of presentation of the requirement as regards materials is worthy of note. Whereas Section 69 (12) of the Act required the work "to be carried up in the materials specified, the corresponding requirement in the by-law is put in an indirect form, the terms employed being "the provision of this by-law shall apply to chimneys constructed of"—the materials named. It might be argued, therefore, that were it proposed to employ materials not mentioned in the by-law, since the by-law did not apply, the work would be free from control. As far as the by-law only is concerned, such an argument might be tenable, but it must be remembered that Section 89 (1) of the Act of 1930 still stands unrepealed and that under that Section it is required that, before any building or structure is erected to which the general provisions of Part VI of the Act are inapplicable or inappropriate, application must be made to the Council and approval obtained. Although the relevant sections of Part VI of the Act have been repealed by the substitution of the new by-laws, the reference to Part VI (by virtue of Section 12 (5) of the London Building Act (Amendment) Act, 1935) must be read as referring to the by-laws replacing the sections in question.

Section 9 of the Act of 1935, giving the Council powers of modification or waiver refers to "the *requirements* of any by-law" and not to the *scope* of the particular by-law. It might be held, therefore, that it would not be the proper course to deal with an application for the use of other material by way of modification, and that the only avenue for relaxation in respect of the materials specified for the construction of a chimney would be that afforded by Section 89 of the Building Act, 1930—that is to say, by regarding the chimney built with the unspecified material as a structure to which By-law No. 132 is inapplicable. It will be remembered that this was the procedure suggested by the footnote to Part VII of the by-laws with respect of Chimney Shafts.

The Act of 1930 did not contain any definition of a chimney. Sub-paragraph (1) of By-law No. 132 defines "flue" as "the duct not exceeding eighty square inches in area through which smoke or other products of combustion pass for the purpose of reaching the open air." Although the term "chimney" is not actually defined in the by-laws, the by-laws are so drawn as to render the meaning sufficiently clear for the purposes of the by-laws concerned, and the essential characteristics to be implied by the term may be deduced by inference from that text.

Sub-paragraph (2) permits "flues" to be formed *in* walls, and "chimneys" to be constructed either *against* walls or detached.

Whatever may have been done in the past, there was no provision made in the London Building Act, 1930, for the formation of a flue within the prescribed thickness of a wall; on the contrary, the Second Schedule to the Act laid down in the respective parts that external and party walls should be of not less thickness than the thickness specified in each case, and although Section 60 provided for recesses and openings and Section 66 (1) tacitly permitted the formation of chases in walls by giving rules governing their size and position; yet the Act made no similar provision for any reduction in the prescribed thickness of a wall due to the presence of a flue. Presumably, therefore, the reduction in the required thickness of incombustible material in a wall by the presence of a flue was no more permitted by the Act than was the inclusion of a wooden wall-plate.

The new by-law, in expressly permitting the formation of flues in walls, therefore clarifies the situation created by a difference between common custom and the letter of the law.

(To be continued.)

BOOK REVIEWS

Air Defence and the Civil Population. By H. MONTGOMERY HYDE and C. R. FALKINER NUTTALL. (The Cresset Press, Ltd., London.) Price 12s. 6d. net.

Published with the aim of setting out in simple language the dangers of aerial warfare, and to consider the most effective methods of protecting the ordinary citizen against them, this book deals extensively with the subject of town planning in relation to civil defence. After emphasising the fact that it is such towns as those with a population of over 100,000 inhabitants which constitute the danger points in cases when aircraft may get past our defences, the authors state: "The obvious remedy is decentralisation, a process which would take generations to accomplish. We can prevent the problem from becoming worse and lessen the danger in the most important centres by careful planning. . . . The first and most important problem to be considered is the relationship between housing density and open space in the lay-out of the town."

Dealing with a suggested scheme of national building reconstruction which provides for the building of 100 new towns in Great Britain, the authors point out that it would appear that the authorities, if they seek assistance from a certain type of modernist architect in their attempt to arrive at a suitable plan for the purpose of air defence, may be offered solutions that are merely sensational rather than expressive of common sense. It is added that there are overwhelming reasons for keeping buildings low if their occupants are to be given a reasonable chance of safety. The policy of building 100 new towns for Britain is advocated as being the only scheme incorporating a type of plan which seems to fulfil all the requirements of public defence in the new conditions of warfare.

Other chapters are devoted to the respective air power of the nations, the enumeration of the various types of gas, incendiary and explosive bombs likely to be used in the event of war, structural precautions, and the organisation of air-raid services. Altogether an authoritative work, containing carefully collated facts and arguments which will appeal to those tackling the subject from a practical and common-sense point of view.

Concrete Construction. By CHAS. E. REYNOLDS, B.Sc., A.M.Inst.C.E. 520 pages, 400 illustrations. (London: Concrete Publications, Ltd.) Price 15s. net.

This volume meets the need that has existed for a really useful and practical book on concrete and reinforced concrete construction. Our leading contractors have made such an intensive study of this branch of building work in recent years that the methods of to-day are not likely to be radically altered for a considerable time, and this up-to-date book, which covers such new developments as vibration, pumping concrete, and welding reinforcement, should not need revision for many years to come. The book is remarkable for a large number of clear photographs showing details of construction in progress, and the author acknowledges the assistance of many of the leading specialists in concrete construction who have given permission for their methods to be illustrated and described. It is also noteworthy that the book deals throughout with British practice.

The author's remarks on contract documents and inspection of the site are practical and valuable, and bring to mind many important facts that are sometimes overlooked. Graphical methods of estimating the progress of various operations and trades are included. The use, capacity and arrangement of plant are discussed at length, and methods of estimating plant charges are explained by means of examples.

A chapter is devoted to the selection, storage and testing of aggregates and cements.

In this there is a useful section dealing with the pecuniary value of a mixture of sands when a suitably graded sand is not available. In discussing sand washing the author rightly draws attention to the danger of removing too many fine particles. Practical rules are given for the storage space required for cement.

Following a brief survey of the properties of reinforcement and extras on the basis price, methods of straightening coiled wire and cutting and bending reinforcement are described. The hints on methods of obtaining true bends are illustrated by sketches showing the different stages in these operations. There are numerous illustrations of fixing reinforcement, and devices for holding it securely in position until it is wired together. British practice in welding reinforcement is explained and illustrated by recent work. To enable costs to be estimated diagrams are given showing the relation between the bar diameter and the cost of bending or forming a hook on it.

Shuttering is dealt with in a separate chapter, illustrated by photographs of work in progress and sketches, of which those referring to fillets are particularly valuable.

Mixing and placing concrete are dealt with largely in terms of output and cost, several examples of estimates of the latter being included. Modern methods, including pumping concrete into place, are described and costed for works of various sizes. Consolidation by vibration is another new development in connection with which the author gives suggestions for obtaining the best results.

The second half of the book deals with foundations, building construction, bridges, culverts, other structures, and miscellaneous operations such as marine construction, permanent joints, cement-gun work. The chapter on foundations opens with a section on excavation and timbering, pumping, and cofferdams. Notes are included on the capacities of mechanical excavators, and fully detailed examples of estimating the cost of various excavations are included which should be useful when a selection of plant is being made. This is followed by sections dealing with setting-out and constructing foundations, including those containing piles.

In the chapter on building construction all operations from the erection of the retaining walls in the basement to the application of surface finishes are described in great detail, particular attention being given to shuttering and falsework. There are some useful notes on fixtures for holding pipes and practice in burying conduits in floors and walls. A table of the man-hours required in applying surface finishes of many kinds is useful.

In discussing the construction of bridges there are sections on construction with precast members, arch centering and falsework, diversion of streams, and impermeable construction.

The book contains 400 illustrations prepared from photographs of work in progress and drawings used in detailing the procedure to be adopted during construction. Particular attention has been given to drawings showing arrangements of plant for different structures and for similar structures of widely varying size. Temporary structures, such as overhead bins and gantries, are also detailed, and simplified methods of designing these are included.

"Concrete Construction" can be recommended with confidence to architects, engineers, contractors, clerks of works and foremen, and may be said, without exaggeration, to be essential to every young architect who has completed his theoretical training.

Builder's Estate.

Mr. Thomas William Chapman, builder and contractor, Welford-road, Leicester, who died on April 30, left estate of the gross value of £43,798 1s. 2d.; net personalty £38,787 4s. 6d.

THE CONTRACTOR'S OBLIGATIONS AND LIABILITIES—I

By W. T. CRESWELL, K.C., Hon.A.R.I.B.A., A.S.I., etc., assisted by NORMAN P. GREIG, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

PROTECTION OF THE PUBLIC—OBSTRUCTION OF THE HIGHWAY—HOARDINGS.

VARIOUS statutes have from time to time laid down certain obligations which concern the contractor who is about to begin, or is engaged upon, building works. These obligations and liabilities exist, of course, quite apart from those placed upon him by the building contract itself, though most building contracts, by their terms, throw them upon the contractor.

At the very outset the contractor will be concerned with statutory requirements, imposed upon him for the purpose of affording protection to persons using the highway, during demolition or building works, as well as by reason of any obstruction to the highway caused by the works.

Within the Metropolis no person is permitted, under Sec. 221 of the London Building Act, 1930, to erect, place, or cause to be erected or placed, any obstruction or encroachment whatsoever in, over or under any street, without being lawfully authorised so to do.

Hoardings.

Obligations with regard to these are imposed upon a contractor under the Towns Improvement Clauses Act of 1847, which is incorporated in the Public Health Amendment Acts of 1890 and 1907, which apply outside the Metropolis; while in the Metropolis itself corresponding requirements are contained in various Acts, particularly the Metropolis Management Act of 1855, the Metropolitan Paving Act, 1817, and (for the City) the City of London Sewers Act, 1848, with regard to the erection and maintenance of protective hoardings. The effect of these Acts is here summarised.

Without the Metropolis.

Before a person (*e.g.*, a contractor) begins demolition or building operations (unless the authority otherwise consents in writing) he must cause close-boarded hoards or fences to be put up to separate the building from the street or court; and these hoards must satisfy the authority, through its official, the surveyor of the district, as to their suitability for the purpose intended. The authority can also require (*a*) a convenient covered platform and handrail to be erected, to serve as a footway for passengers outside of such hoard or fencing; (*b*) that the hoard or fence, with the platform and handrail, be continued and maintained in good condition during such length of time as the authority may require. The authority can also cause the protective structure above described to be sufficiently lighted during the night, and direct the person erecting the hoarding, etc., to remove it when required by the authority. Non-compliance with these requirements involves a penalty.

A further provision in regard to these hoardings, contained in the Public Health Acts Amendment Act of 1907, which provision is only operative in a district when applied thereto by an Order of the Minister of Health, is that a person (*e.g.*, a contractor) must not use any hoarding or similar structure which is in, or abuts on, or adjoins any street, for any purpose unless it is *securely fixed to the satisfaction of the local authority*. Similarly, a penalty for non-compliance is provided.

Meaning of Abutting.

A number of judicial decisions have been pronounced on the meaning of abutting. In a case brought under a local Act which contained a clause similar to the one above described, it was held in the court of first instance that a hoarding on the bank of a hedge parallel to the street, and but 3 ft. from it, did not abut on the street, a decision upheld by the High Court (see Barnett *v.* Covell (1903), 68 J.P. 93).

Outside the Metropolis, notices are issued by the local authority concerned to persons building or intending to build, to conform with the requirements above stated. On the application of the builder, who will make application for such, a notice of consent can be obtained that the authorlty have decided that the erection of a hoarding, in a specific case, is not necessary and may be dispensed with.

Within the Metropolis.

The substance of the relevant Acts is as follows: "Every person who shall build or begin to build, or to take down or begin to take down, any house, building or wall, or alter or repair, or begin to alter or repair, the outward part of any house, building or wall shall, *in all cases in which the footway is thereby obstructed* or rendered inconvenient, cause to be put up a proper and sufficient hoard or fence, with a convenient platform and handrail if there be room enough for the same, to serve as a footway for passengers." Such person must maintain the hoard or fence, etc., to the satisfaction of the borough council and must, in all cases where it is necessary to prevent accidents, light it, a penalty bei imposed for default in this matter.

Before a hoard is erected, the contractor must apply for a licence to erect it from the council of the Metropolitan borough in which the works are to be erected (or the demolition is being carried cut). The hoard must be erected to the satisfaction of the borough council after the licence has been obtained from the surveyor to the borough council, and every such licence must state where and for what purpose the hoard is to be set up and the time for which it is tc be permitted to continue.

It is further required (by Sec. 122 of the 1855 Act) that any hoard, fence or scaffold set up *in a street* for the purpose of acting as an enclosure for the purpose of making mortar, or depositing bricks, lime, rubbish or other materials must not be erected, under penalty, without the formality of applying for a licence from the borough surveyor.

The licence for a hoarding in case of building or demolition works is displayed upon the hoarding itself in a prominent place and usually contains an intimation to the effect that the licence is not to be considered as a licence for advertisements. Notice of intention to post advertisements must be given to the council, and the licensee will be held liable for the charges made by the council for such posting. The licence states that the hoarding is to be retained for the time specified in it.

(*To be continued.*)

Town Planning in Dundee.

Regret that practically no progress has been made in connection with the proposal to town plan Dundee is expressed in the annual report for the year 1937-38 by Mr. David B. McLay, B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., City Engineer, Architect and Director of Housing. The report states that the draft plan has been prepared, but the appropriate committee has been occupied with other matters and has not been able to give any time to the discussion of the draft proposals. The report also mentions the appointment by the Town Council of Dr. Thomas Adams, D.Sc., F.R.I.B.A., P.P.T.P.Inst., as consultant to prepare proposals for the Central Improvement Scheme—Overgate Widening, and states that following the submission of these proposals in draft form to the Works Committee the final report was accepted, subject to adjustment of details, and it was agreed to include in the next Provisional Order power to acquire compulsorily the additional areas for the extension of the scheme.

COMMUNITY CENTRES

An informative memorandum, entitled "Community Centres: Some Lessons from the New Housing Estates," has been prepared by the Community Centres and Associations Committee of the National Council of Social Service, 26, Bedford-square, London, W.C.1. The developments discussed in this paper take the form of lessons drawn from the practical experience of those most intimately concerned with this field.

The memorandum begins by discussing the social conditions on a new housing estate, stating that the new inhabitants of a housing estate have to face a new set of social circumstances; old associations are broken, old friendships are torn in half; club life, church life, social life, all have to build anew in fresh ground.

It is in these circumstances that Community Associations came into being. Once the family has settled down in the new home its members begin to look outside for a means of continuing some activity or developing some new interest. Gradually there comes into existence a gardens club, parents' groups, football teams, keep-fit clubs, and many other groups are formed. Gradually there is an interaction of one group upon another, and the effect of the interaction is that they all tend to come together in a Community Association. This realisation is frequently brought about by a further common problem, that of the need for premises. From the many and varied demands for premises and facilities has grown the idea of a composite building.

A Community Centre has been defined as a building which: (i.) Serves a community organised in an association which is responsible for the management of the building; (ii.) provides facilities for the development of the recreational, cultural and personal welfare of the members of that community; (iii.) constitutes a meeting-place for voluntary organisations or other groups in the community which need accommodation.

It will be seen how the growth of community life, as outlined, can find its practical expression in the building envisaged in the definition.

The first practical consideration is where the Centre should be situated and what area it should serve. Ideally, the site of the Centre should be as near the accessible centre of the estate as possible. This does not necessarily mean the middle of the plan, but the point to which the majority of the inhabitants of the area naturally gravitate; further, the Centre should be sited in relation to the other services of the area.

Future Growth.

Just as the organisations which are to use the Centre will normally grow rather than come into being all at once, so the first buildings, though adequate in the early stages, may require extensions in the future. The site and the original layout, therefore, should allow for future growth. It follows naturally that its situation should be attractive in itself; it should be easily visible, and its elevation should command the interest and attention of those who pass it.

A sufficient number of small and medium sized rooms will be needed to enable the various groups and sections of the community to practise their common interests in the most suitable surroundings. A public hall, while essential for some activities, is by itself not economical to run, nor does it provide the right atmosphere for the development and enjoyment of group activity in small groups of thirty or less. Experience indicates that at least half the available accommodation should be devoted to young people, and as young people's activities differ in character from those of their elders, and are generally more noisy, it is, therefore, necessary to provide accommodation for young people distinct from that intended for use by adults, and adequately insulated from it in respect of noise. In some cases, so urgently apparent are the needs of young people, that entirely separate premises are being designed for their activities. In others, a separate wing or a separate building in conjunction with the adult Centre is being considered. The latter plan has a certain advantage of economy. Some of the more expensive items, such as halls and gymnasia, can be available for common use. Problems of drainage and plumbing will be lessened if the accommodation can be concentrated.

Another feature which will require attention in designing a Community Centre will be the flexibility of the accommodation. Nearly every square foot of floor space in the Community Centre will be required to serve two, three, four and more different purposes. For example, a room measuring 30 ft. by 20 ft. may be in use on different nights in the week for a social club, a dressmaking class, a community council meeting, a dramatic society rehearsal, a trades union committee, a wireless discussion group and a chess match. A similar variety of purposes could be named for almost every section of the building. One method of securing the required flexibility of the accommodation is the provision of ample storage space, including a chair store.

The centre of individual activities in a Community Centre will be what are called the common room and the games room. The former is a comfortable, cheerful, friendly room where individuals can meet in comfort over a cup of tea from the adjacent canteen, and it is here that the many and varied ties of the community cross each other and are bound together. In the games room will be found indoor pastimes and recreations, such as table-tennis, darts and so forth.

Broadly speaking, the same principles apply to the Youth Centre, or the Youth wing of the Community Centre, as to the adults' side. It will need a games room, a common room and club rooms, and also rooms for the use of units of various juvenile organisations.

The actual accommodation to be provided in any given Community Centre will vary so much in each case that it is not possible, even if it were desirable, to give a detailed statement of it. From the main principles suggested it will be obvious that the designing of such a building is not an easy task.

The Influence of Design.

The Community Centre should have not only a commanding site well in the public view, but it should also be designed as a building of which the community can be proud. The elevations are of considerable importance, for what they express in brick and stone will have a real influence upon the minds and habits of the whole community. If it is too pretentious, it will awe and embarrass possible users; if it is poor in quality and design, it will not attract the best elements in the community. It should have dignity and, at the same time, have a character of its own which, by virtue of its architecture, bespeaks its purpose.

Inside, perhaps as much as or more than outside, the use of up-to-date decoration, careful use of colour and fittings, and skilful design of the various rooms—all these can make a valuable contribution to the life which goes on within the premises. The use of a single colour scheme, without reference to the purpose of the rooms, or the perpetuation of what might well be described as institutional colour schemes, of which chocolate-brown and gamboge-yellow are the most favoured, can do irretrievable harm to the spirit and character of the premises. On the other hand, the use of well-chosen tints and careful attention to similar details tend not only to brighten the activities in the Centre, but to inspire those who participate in them with ideas which they can repeat in their own homes.

The relation to other amenities and public services is not only a matter of site but may also be a matter for internal planning. For example, it may prove not only more economical but also more valuable in a social sense to include in the same premises as the Community Centre such statutory services as a branch public library or a medical clinic. There will be a saving in building costs since the reduplication of waiting-rooms, cloak rooms and similar facilities will be avoided, and some of the accommodation, such as the reading-room of the library, could be used for community purposes when not required for statutory purposes. The value of having the statutory services and the community activities in close proximity will lie in the fact that the users of one will rapidly become acquainted with the benefits of the other.

When embarking on this problem most local authorities will naturally have in mind the scheme as a whole, and, having determined what accommodation is considered necessary in relation to the area to be served, will assume that it should be erected all at once. This plan has some advantages, but it may have grave drawbacks.

It is a great advantage if the building can grow by stages. Some of the best organisations now existing on new estates started by holding impromptu meetings in an empty council house. The corporations who had the foresight to permit this have been well repaid by the emergence of strong bodies of residents, capable of managing the affairs of the Community Centre when it was finally erected. It would, therefore, be a sound policy to build a Centre in, say, three stages, so as to fill each section through the expanding growth of the participating groups. It is far more encouraging, and sturdy growth is better promoted, if an organisation is made to feel that further accommodation will be provided for it as soon as natural expansion shows the need for enlarged premises.

Obviously, if this notion of building by stages is to be carried out, the complete Centre must be plotted on paper from the start, so that the finished structure is a harmonious whole, and each unit is so planned that it will not interfere with later additions.

There may be objections to this method from the builder's point of view, but it is submitted that the psychological and social gains outweigh the material drawbacks. From the point of view of finance, it may be an advantage to spread the capital cost over three or more budget years.

Finance.

Having examined the nature of the activities which need a Community Centre, and some of the main problems of siting and planning such a building, some attention must now be given to problems of cost, management and staff. It is clear that in most areas where these facilities are required it is beyond the purses of the inhabitants to provide such facilities for themselves.

The size and extent of the need postulates action by public authorities. A local authority can use more than one statutory power, and can look for financial support from the central government, either under the Physical Training and Recreation Act of 1937 or under the Education Act of 1921 as extended by the recent Act. There is evidence that widespread use is likely to be made of these powers in the near future.

The cost of such premises will vary greatly with circumstances. The size of the area served, the variety of facilities provided, and the interaction of local circumstances are variable factors which make it exceedingly difficult to give any basic figure. It may be worth while noting that no adequate centre has yet been planned at a total estimated capital cost of less than £7,500, while schemes are in existence estimated to cost two or three times as much. The figure, however, which is of importance to local authorities is not so much the total figure as the annual cost which will fall on either the housing revenue account or the education estimates or the general rate account in respect of interest and repayment charges. Calculation will show this to be very reasonable in relation to the cost of houses in the area served and the annual income and expenditure in respect of those houses. Experience has shown that provided the users are not burdened with the capital cost of erecting the premises, they can, given a well-designed Centre and a suitable system of management, make a very real contribution to the annual maintenance costs such as heating, lighting, cleaning, repairs, etc.

INQUIRY BUREAU

We are glad to give questions and answers, but cannot accept responsibility for contributed replies, especially on legal matters.

We do not undertake to reply to inquiries concerning proprietary materials.—ED.

QUESTIONS.

Reglazing a Tiled Fire Surround.

SIR,—I want to reglaze the surface of a tiled fireplace surround. At present it is a dark green, but I wish to make it a light fawn colour. Can you inform me as to where the materials are obtainable and the method which should be adopted? F. C.

[We should suggest that this fireplace should be replaced with new tiles of the tint required, as such fittings are cheap and the result could be assured before any experiments were made.—ED.]

Flush Doors.

SIR,—The cheaper grade of Columbian pine-faced flush door is normally of a somewhat vigorous figure which does not display a flush surface to its best advantage. I should be glad of advice as to alternative facings of similar price, but having a quieter and more subdued figure. FIGURE.

Architects' Fees.

SIR,—It is laid down in the Code of Practice that members of the R.I.B.A. must observe the Scale of Charges when in competition with other architects. So far, an exact definition as to when an architect is considered to be in competition has not been laid down. Actually, a practitioner who makes a practice of charging a reduced scale for his work might in time attract clients to his practice by that fact alone, and would in that way be competing with other architects. I should be glad to know whether this would be considered a breach of the code. PRACTITIONER.

Battened Walls.

SIR,—The conditions of the battening of old walls, recently opened up, has revealed widespread fungus-like growth, very much like fine white fur. The timber, however, does not appear to have been affected. I should be glad to know whether this is a dangerous type of dry rot, or what can be the cause of the growth. CONSTRUCTION.

Gutters Choked with Pine-needles.

SIR,—Since erecting a house, the occupier has been much troubled with pine-needles falling from nearby trees on to the tiled roof and into the gutters, causing them to choke. Is there a remedy that will prevent this, without hindrance to the rainwater falling into the gutter? The pine-needles fall in such quantities that some means must be found to get them off the roof to avoid the gutters.

E. S.

"Provisional" Work.

SIR,—I should be glad to know if you could give me any information on the following: In a contract made under the 1920 R.I.B.A. form of agreement, bills of quantities forming part of the contract were supplied in which foundations and all work up to ground-floor level were described as "Provisional," the work as executed to be measured up and adjusted. Planking and strutting to trenches and other excavations was measured in the quantities and priced by the contractor, but no planking and strutting was used.

Can the contractor claim for the planking and strutting, although not actually executed, and, if so, on what grounds? Have there been any cases stated similar to this? E.S.G.

[If no planking and strutting was used, then, although it was measured in the bills of quantities, the contractor is not entitled to be paid for it. The reason is that the planking and strutting was taken "provisional." When work is taken provisional, it does not follow the ordinary rule that in a lump-sum contract, when quantities are part of the contract, the contractor is entitled to payment, whether he does the work or not. The provisional work is under the contract of the architect entirely, and if it is not performed it is not paid for. It is not a question for case law. It is the rule and custom in the settlement and adjustment of accounts which the Court upholds.—LEX.]

ANSWERS.

Damp Walls.

[ANSWER TO "S. B. H.," SEPTEMBER 23.]

SIR,—In practice, several difficulties arise with cavity walling. For reasons of strength it is desirable to have metal ties at intervals, and care should be taken to keep them free from mortar droppings. If this is not done, damp areas will show on the inner surface.

A. J. T. E.

Dampness in a House.

[ANSWERS TO "H. A. H. J.," SEPTEMBER 30.]

SIR,—While the remedies applied appear to be quite in order, it is a difficult matter to get a circulating current of air in a floor space that is on a sloping site. A dry area could be put round the outside of the building, and this would help to stop the penetration of water, but what is more important is that the entire site inside the building should have 6 in. of waterproof concrete, using ¾-in. shingle in a 4 : 2 : 1 mix, well rammed and well trowelled on top. Erect the sleeper walls on this, but be sure to put in these walls a damp-course of best bitumen, slate or copper. Querist does not say whether the bungalow has an efficient dampcourse; if omitted, it may be the primary cause of the trouble, and even if there is a dampcourse it may be in the wrong place, and the position of earth outside may need adjustment. G. W. H.

SIR,—The recurrence of fungoid growths upon the timber flooring is probably due to reinfection from spores left in the crevices of the stonework or to dampness rising from the earth not covered with concrete. Although the surface of this ground may appear fairly dry, there is a continual evaporation of moisture, and when prolonged rainfall causes a rise in the level of the subsoil water, this forces out of the ground a good deal of moisture and also gases that arise from the decomposition of organic matter in the soil. For this reason alone it is necessary to cover the ground with concrete, which, indeed, the model by-laws demand. When this is being done it would be worth while to include a proportion of cement waterproofing powder in the concrete and also to render the internal surfaces of the walls with sand and cement, similarly waterproofed, because in addition to excluding dampness this would smother any spores which may remain. A. J. T. E.

Development of Building Site.

[ANSWER TO "READER," SEPTEMBER 23.]

SIR,—What was done on A in 1927, B in 1929, and C in 1930 does not now affect the question, which is, whether "Reader" must now construct a "proper road" from the main road to plot D. The answer is, yes, if he wishes to obtain approval of the plans he submitted for the bungalow on D. He might, however, propose to the local authority that he would keep the building farther back than he intended. Most by-laws require not less than 24 ft. to the opposite side of the street. But "Reader" must realise that someone, probably he himself in 1927, proceeded to lay out a street, and the local authority is entitled to require that the street now to be further utilised must be laid out in accordance with their requirements. "Reader" should endeavour to negotiate with the local authority on the above laws, and if he fails, submit the matter to the Ministry of Health. LEX.

Water Softeners.

[ANSWER TO "PLUMBING," SEPTEMBER 30.]

SIR,—There is nothing wrong in feeding lavatory cisterns with softened water, but querist will appreciate that for every flush approximately two gallons of water is used. If there is more than one lavatory in the house it is advisable to connect them so that they are fed with hard water, as this method would avoid wastage of soft water. A. J. T. E.

NEW CINEMAS

CHIPPENHAM.—The contract for the erection of a cinema in Marshfield-road has been placed with Mr. Frank Wilkins, 151, Southmead-road, Bristol. The architect is Mr. W. H. Watkins, F.R.I.B.A., Sun Buildings, 1, Clare-street, Bristol, and the promoter is Mr. E. Harris, 12, West Park, Clifton, Bristol.

NEWCASTLE (Staffs).—Messrs. Associated British Cinemas, Ltd., 30, Golden-square, W.1, propose the erection of a cinema. Mr. W. R. Glen, F.R.I.A.S., is the staff architect.

OXFORD.—Messrs. Colcutt and Hunt, Ltd., builders, of Banbury-road Kidlington, propose the erection of a cinema and shops on the Hilladie estate.

WALLSEND.—A scheme is being considered for the erection of a cinema on the Low Willington Farm estate for the Lyric Cinema Co. The architects are Messrs. S. J. Stephenson and Gillis, 2, Saville-place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

PUBLIC WORKS

GREAT BRITAIN. — Among contracts advertised in this issue by local authorities as being open to tender are: Borough of Oldbury.—Construction of gymnasium at Albright Senior Schools, Pope's-lane; Borough of Stafford.—Pumping-station at new waterworks, Shugborough, near Stafford; Joseph Rowntree Village Trust.—New Earswick Senior Undenominational School, near York; Borough of Middleton.—Erection of School at Alfrington, Middleton; Scunthorpe and District War Memorial Hospital. — Alterations and additions; Ipswich E. Committee.—Alterations to Springfield C. School; City of Portsmouth.—Highland-road conveniences, alterations and extensions; Dorset C.C.—Proposed Senior School, Gillingham, Dorset; Southgate T.C.—Rebuilding sun-bathing enclosure and café, Barrowell-green Baths, N.21; Oldham T.C.—166 houses, Strinesdale Housing Scheme; Kidderminster T.C.—Extension to Foley Park Schools; Manchester City.—Garage at Belle Vue-street, West Gorton; Kent C.C.—New Public Health Clinic on site of Old Cottage Hospital, Herne Bay.

GT. BRITAIN.—The Board of Education have accepted the recommendation of the Grants Committee of the National Fitness Council for England and Wales in respect of provisional offers of grant-aid to the following: Ashby-de-la-Zouch U.D.C.—towards cost of filtration plant and dressing-room accommodation for existing open-air swimming pool; Barking B.C.—towards provision of covered swimming bath, gymnasium and club rooms; Wigan Boys' Club—towards new club premises, including gymnasium; Windsor Institute, Salford—towards cost of extension to existing premises; Stamford Hill Jewish Boys' Club—towards new club premises; Dewsbury C.B.C.—towards provision of covered swimming bath; Atherstone Parish Coun.—towards provision of open-air swimming pool; Onllwyn (Glam.) Y.M.C.A.—towards additions to existing premises; Port Talbot Y.M.C.A.—towards erection of club premises.

GT. BRITAIN (Ministry of Health).—Following are notes on some loans sanctioned by the Minister of Health during the week ended October 1: Bristol C.B.—£66,350 for 186 houses on Knowle and Bedminster Estate; Caerphilly U.D.C.—£20,890 for 50 houses, etc., Trecenydd; Dunmow R.D.C.—£23,132 for 56 houses, etc., in the parishes of Thaxted, Broxted and Felstead; Frimley and Camberley U.D.C.—£32,820 for parking places; Kettering B.C.—£24,900 for a cemetery and crematorium; Kidderminster B.C.—£184,800 for sewerage and sewage disposal; Marlborough and Ramsbury R.D.C.—£23,600 for water supply for the parishes of Aldbourne, Ramsbury and Chilton Foliat; Orpington U.D.C.—£34,868 towards cost of purchasing "High Elms" Estate by the Kent C.C. as part of green belt; Penzance B.C.—£153,419 for 316 dwellings and shops on Treneere Housing Estate; Portsmouth C.C.—£76,686 for medicated and swimming baths at Victoria Park; Salop C.C.—£26,800 for new pub. elem. sch., Wellington; Tadcaster R.D.C.—£44,045 for 42 houses, Swillington, and 86 houses, Sherburn-in-Elmer.

PLYMOUTH.—The City Council have accepted a tender amounting to £24,397 for the construction of a new bathing station.

LABORATORY DIAGNOSIS OF PAINT FAILURES

By A. D. WHITEHEAD.

It has long been felt that whilst complaints of failure of painting systems cannot be entirely avoided, even with the best quality materials coupled with good craftsmanship, many of these troubles are never explained to the satisfaction of either the paint manufacturer or the painter. An extensive failure may prove to be a costly business, not only from the point of view of immediate financial loss in putting the job right, but in the mutual destruction of good will between manufacturer and decorator.

This situation is aggravated by the almost universal use of prepared paints, the composition of which is unknown to the painter, and some of which may call for a method of application somewhat different from that to which he had been accustomed. It follows, therefore, that it is of the utmost importance to the manufacturer that his recommended procedure be accurately carried out, and in the event of trouble arising it is desirable that he should be able to check up the constitution of the finished paint system. The principal methods of approach to a problem of this nature in the laboratory are chemical analysis, giving an idea of all the constituents in the film, and a newly developed system of microscopical examination by which the coat sequence in the system can be determined.

Since most paint failures associated with products of good quality are in the nature of loss of film integrity due to flaking or scaling, it is usually possible to examine specimens in the laboratory without a visit of a qualified technologist to the site. In fact, the visit of a technologist is of lesser importance than a thorough laboratory examination. However skilled an expert may be, his examination on the spot must be cursory in comparison with the special laboratory methods which are now available.

Chemical analysis of paint films for the purpose of determining the composition of the materials used has been practised for many years, and is not completely satisfactory for the following reason : By the known methods of chemical analysis it is possible to determine the nature of all the pigments present in a flake or scraping, but no information is obtainable as to the distribution of these pigments in the series of coats making up the film.

For instance, a white paint system may contain any or all the usual white pigments. A common example would be a white lead priming, a white lead and zinc oxide undercoating and a finishing coat of zinc oxide gloss paint. The manufacturer of these products would know that adulteration or substitution of his products had occurred if the analyst found lithopone or titanium dioxide in the specimens, but he would be unable to say with certainty whether the priming coat used was in fact white lead or whether the undercoatings contained white lead and zinc oxide as called for by his formula.

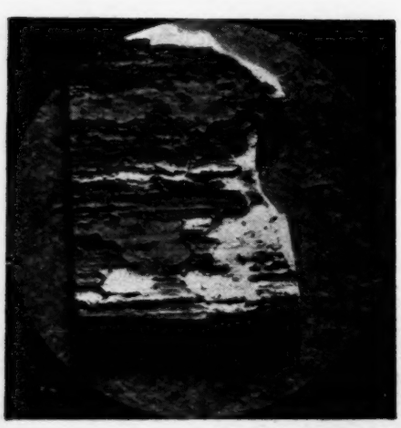


FIG. 1

This position is further complicated if the job is a repaint over an existing system of unknown composition. A novel technique has, therefore, been evolved, which is a combination of microscopical and chemical examination, by means of which the exact coat sequence in any specimen can be determined.

A visual examination of the underside of the flake with the aid of a lower power magnifier

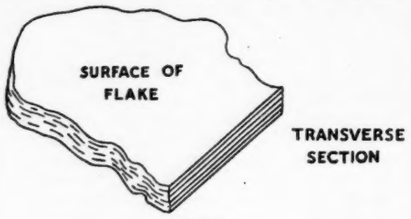


FIG. 2

will disclose whether the separation has taken place right from the surface of the wood or metal or whether the detached portion represents only a part of the total number of coats that have been applied from time to time to that surface. Figure 1, for instance, represents the underside of a flake of white paint, and it is clear that not only has the paint separated from the wood surface, but the original coat of priming paint is now in a badly aged and weakened condition, and has been the cause of the failure. Sometimes, on the other hand, some of the paint coats adjacent to the surface still retain their adhesion,

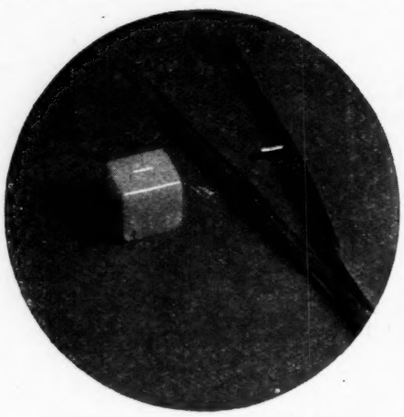


FIG. 3

and the portion of the film that has flaked off corresponds to a few of the more recently applied coats; that is to say, the paint film has separated into two halves, like the cutting of a pack of cards. Again, the condition of the coat on the underside of the detached flake frequently provides an explanation for the failure.

As a general rule, however, it is advantageous to prepare a transverse section of the flake whereby an end-on view of the film is obtained, each successive coat of paint thus being rendered visible when the section is examined under the microscope (Figure 2).

To do this a small portion of the flake is lowered vertically into a small trough of a molten resinous composition, and when the mass is set it is ground and polished until the required section is obtained.

Fig. 3 shows a prepared specimen ready for microscopical examination, the end-on view of the embedded flake being clearly visible. By this means it is possible to count the number of the individual coats of paint present in the flake, and it is by no means uncommon to find from 8 to 16 or even 20 separate coats present in flakes detached from house property, marine and other surfaces on which paint is used for its protective or decorative properties.

It is well known that with increasing age all types of paint become more and more friable, and when one or more coats of paint

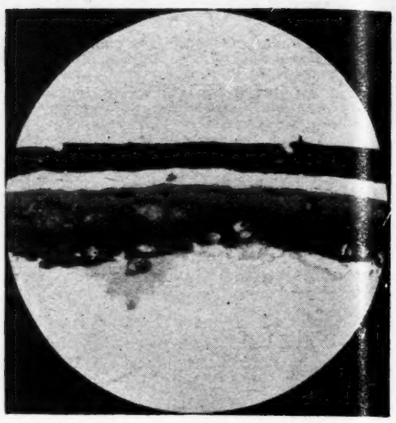


FIG. 4

are applied to a surface already repainted a number of times over a period of years, the tautening action of the new paint may be sufficient to overcome the strength of the aged, and, therefore, weakened, coats originally applied, and blistering or flaking occurs.

When repainting is being discussed, the condition of the existing paint is often such that it is decided to remove all existing paint down to the bare wood or metal, usually by burning off with the blow-lamp, the prepared surface being then repainted with an approved schedule. Should blistering of the new paint subsequently occur, it is possible by the technique detailed above to determine (*a*) whether the old paint has been removed as specified; and (*b*) if the approved schedule of new paint was applied. Fig. 4, for instance, shows a cross-section of the detached paint film from a house where the old paint should have been removed by burning off and the subsequent failure was attributed to some weakness in the aluminium primer applied to specification. In reality the old paint had not been removed, there being no fewer than six coats under the aluminium priming coat. The photograph clearly shows the aluminium primer in perfect condition and proves that the failure occurred through the first coat to be applied having perished.

This technique is not only of value in the examination of failures, but may be of interest to architects and others as a means of determining whether their specifications have been faithfully carried out; and in this connection it is often desirable to obtain information on the composition of one or all of the coats found to be present, particularly when these are white, since here again the use of an unsuitable type of paint may offer an explanation for a failure or disclose the use of materials inferior to those specified by the architect or builder.

By the new technique all the common white pigments, white lead, zinc oxide, lithopone, titanium white, timonox, etc., can be identified by characteristic staining reactions which are produced when certain reagents are applied to this test section.

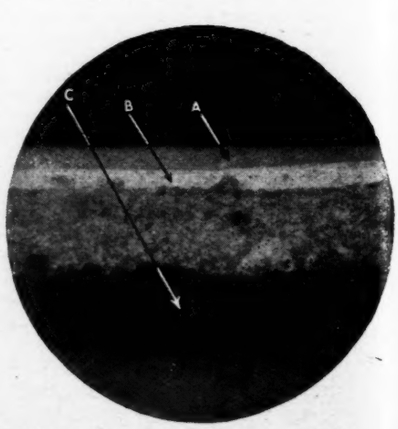


FIG. 5

Fig. 5, for instance, depicts a paint section, the finishing coat (A) of which should have consisted, according to specification, of a zinc oxide gloss paint applied over a genuine white lead undercoat (B). Before the photograph was taken a reagent was applied which would produce a dark brown stain on all coats containing white lead. As can be seen from the figure, coat (B) remained unstained and contained, therefore, no white lead. It was subsequently demonstrated that the pigment in this particular coat consisted entirely of lithopone. It is interesting to note that lower down in the flake at (C), that is to say, corresponding to coats applied on some previous occasion, white lead was shown to be present by the intense staining produced; thus chemical analysis would have shown this pigment to be present in the flake, but only the new microscopical technique can show exactly where.

Recently, too, tests have been developed for the identification of many of the pigments commonly used in the manufacture of coloured paints so that it is now possible to read with considerable accuracy the complete history of a small flake of paint submitted for examination.

RURAL HOUSING.

Grants for Farm-workers' Dwellings.

"Some cottages occupied by agricultural workers are radically unfit, and the only solution is to pull them down and replace them by new houses," writes Mr. John Colville, M.P., Secretary of State for Scotland, in a foreword to a booklet which the Department of Health for Scotland have made available at Post Offices throughout the country. "Other cottages are essentially sound, and can be made excellent dwellings by works of reconstruction or improvement." The booklet explains the conditions on which financial aid will be given, under the Housing (Agricultural Population) (Scotland) Act, 1938, and the Housing (Rural Workers) (Scotland) Acts, 1926 to 1938, either for building new houses to replace unfit houses or for the repairing of houses occupied by persons of the agricultural population.

AN A.R.P. TRENCH

USE OF TUBULAR SCAFFOLDING.

The trench illustrated is designed particularly with a view to air-raid precautions. It is so constructed that people can take shelter in it, but a stretcher can, if necessary, be carried along it. There is good head-room and seats are provided on either side.

The trench is laid back at an angle to avoid pressure on the sides, and waterproofed from side soakage by means of a layer of felt. It is roofed in and could be safely illuminated.

The roof is so designed that a layer of sand covered with the turf originally taken from the trench will act as protection against incendiary bombs and splinters. It will be noted that the under-roof construction is abutted on a concrete kerb, but is erected quite apart from the steel framing in the trench. Air vents are provided at requisite intervals.

Interior framing is available for hanging ordinary clothes or decontaminating clothes, and for water, latrine utensils, first-aid material, etc. If the trench were extended to any great length it could be easily curtained in accordance with mining procedure. When planning for permanence, soakaways should be provided.

From the illustration it can be seen that in building the trench, at no time during its excavation are the workmen endangered by a possible collapse. The entrance to the trench is by means of a battered slope. Such trenches could be prepared and left in readiness for an indefinite period, provided proper drainage were arranged for.

The trench has been designed by the Steel Scaffolding Co., Ltd., 80, Regent-street, W.1.

Considerable interest in matters connected with Air Raid Precautions has lately been shown by many professional and industrial bodies. In an effort to co-ordinate information and data affecting A.R.P. work, the Air Raid Protection Institute has recently been formed. A note of inaugural meeting of the Institute appears on page 724.

NEWS ITEMS

Building Exhibition Catalogues.

Architects and builders who, because of the European crisis or for other reasons, were unable to pay a visit to the Building Exhibition will be glad to learn that a limited number of exhibition catalogues are available. Price 9d. each, post free, these may be obtained from the Exhibition offices, 43, Essex-street, Strand, W.C.2.

Control of Overcrowding in Scottish Burghs.

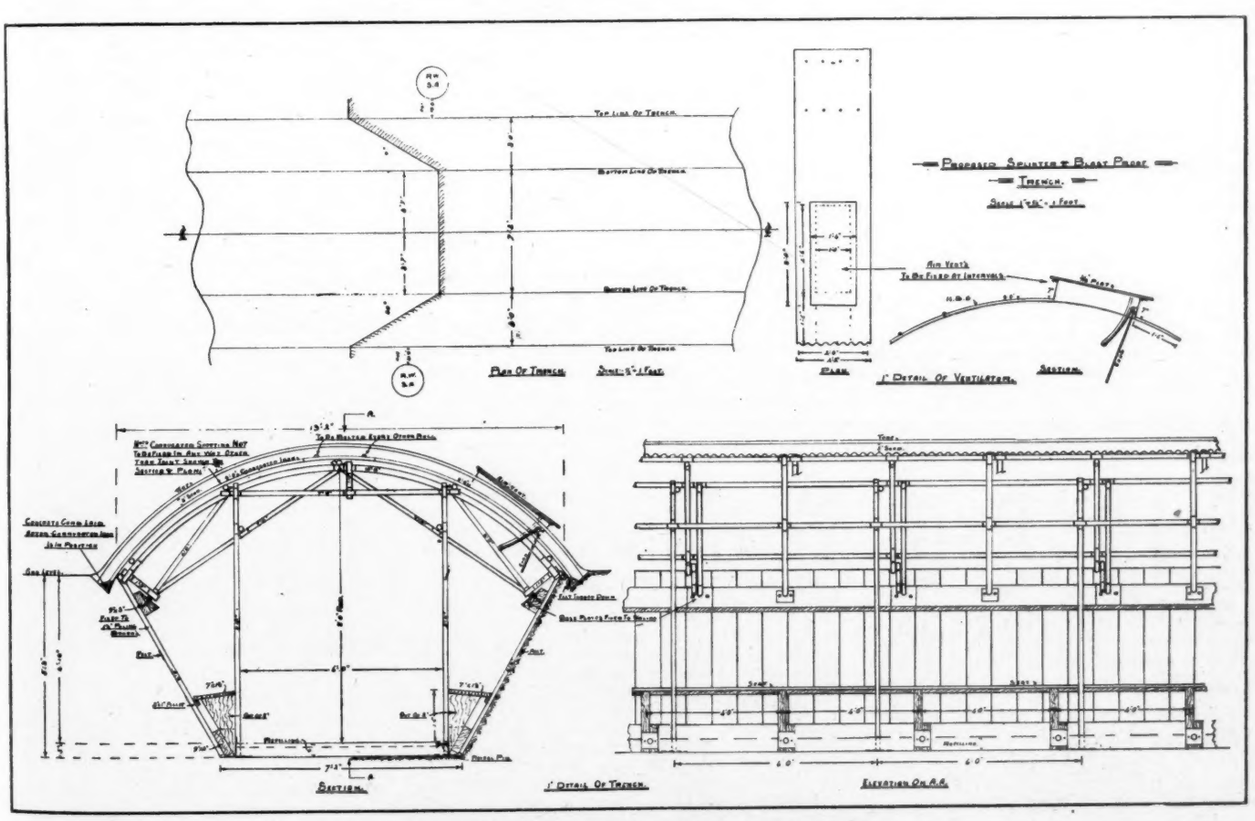
The fifth Order bringing into full operation in any place in Scotland the provisions of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1935, for the control of overcrowding has just been issued by the Department of Health for Scotland. The Order applies to the Burgh of Ellon; the Royal Burgh of Cupar and the Burgh of Bonnyrigg and Lasswade, and fixes November 1 as the "appointed day."

Supplies and Prices.

The Import Advisory Committee announce that they have under consideration proposals for the variation of the existing arrangements governing supplies and prices of Empire zinc and the import duty on foreign zinc, and in particular for an increase in the present rate of duty. Any representations which interested parties may desire to make in regard to this matter should be addressed in writing to the Secretary, Import Duties Advisory Committee, Shell-Mex House, Strand, London, W.C.2, not later than October 21.

Mysore Cement Manufacture.

The newly built cement factory in Mysore, the first of its kind in this progressive Indian State, started work on manufacture during July. Plans for the plant, which is attached to the Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati, were begun early in 1936. Mysore cement will therefore be on the market as soon as adequate stock is crushed and test certificates obtained. The factory employs 200 hands, as well as the scientific and engineering staff.



A TRENCH SHELTER USING TUBULAR SCAFFOLDING.

(See this page.)

NEW BUILDINGS IN LONDON

ALBERT EMBANKMENT. — OFFICES. — Petrol-filling station and a memorial hall are to be erected in Albert Embankment and Lambeth High-street. The contract for the first section has been placed with Messrs. Trollope and Colls, Ltd., 5, Coleman-street, E.C.2. The architects are Messrs. T. P. Bennett and Son, 43, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

BERMONDSEY.—FLATS, ETC.—The B.C. has approved the sketch plans for the erection of 170 flats and 4 shops on the Ainsty-street clearance area and accepted the estimate of £88,618 submitted by the General Manager for work. The estimate of the General Manager of £6,132 for eight cottages and one shop on the Adams-gardens estate has also been accepted.

BERMONDSEY. — WAREHOUSE. — Mr. H. J. M. Skidmore, of Messrs. Hay's Wharf, Ltd., has prepared plans for a warehouse building on the site of Symons and Stantons-wharves, Pickle Herring-street.

BETHNAL GREEN.—WORKSHOPS.—Are to be erected at 58-60, Pollard-row, from plans submitted to the B.C. by Messrs. Henry Butcher and Co., 63, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

BETHNAL GREEN.—FLATS.—On the site at 202-252, Hackney-road, a five-storey block of flats with shops on the ground floor, are to be erected from plans by Mr. Louis de Soissons, F.R.I.B.A., Blue Ball-yard, S.W.1. No contracts placed.

BETHNAL GREEN. — REBUILDING. — The "Bricklayers' Arms" public-house, 319-323, Cambridge-road, E.2, is to be rebuilt from plans prepared by Messrs. Stewart and Hendry, FF.R.I.B.A., 90, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. No contracts placed.

BLACKFRIARS. — REBUILDING.—Messrs. William Barker and Son (D. D.'s), Ltd., 202, Bishopsgate, E.C.3, have under consideration the rebuilding of the "Queen's Head," Water-lane, E.C.4. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. F. J. Eedle and Myers, 8, Railway-approach, S.E.1.

BRENTFORD. — FACTORY. — With two-floored office block, is to be built in Commerce-road, to plans prepared by Messrs. Hillier, Parker, May and Rowden, 27, Maddox-street, W.1. The builders are Messrs. E. D. Winn and Co., Ltd., 25, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1.

CANNING TOWN. — CHURCH.—The St. Ceed's Church Council is to erect a permanent Church of St. Ceed's on a site in Beckton-road, E., for which plans have been prepared by Mr. Gordon O'Neill, L.R.I.B.A., Faircross, 65, Springfield-road, Chelmsford. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Hammond and Miles, Ltd., Scrafton-road-works, Ilford. The cost is about £9,000.

CATERHAM.—FLATS.—The U.D.C. has placed a contract with Mr. H. Lewis, Langsmead, Uxbridge-road, Hayes, Middlesex, for the erection on the Stafford-road housing site of 24 flats for aged people and 24 maisonettes for other persons. The plans are by the Surveyor.

CHARLTON. — EXTENSIONS. — Are to be made to the propeller foundry of Messrs. J. Stone and Co., Ltd., Arklow-road, S.E.14, for which plans have been prepared by the company's chief engineer. The contract has been placed with Messrs. J. Lysaght, Ltd., Bristol.

CLAPHAM.—SHOPS.—With flats above are to be erected in Old Town, S.W., to the plans of Messrs. H. Wakeford and Sons, 184, Clapham-road, Stockwell, S.W.9. The contract has been placed with Messrs. J. Garrett and Sons, Ltd., 83, Balham Hill, S.W.12.

CRICKLEWOOD. — ALTERATIONS. — And additions are to be made to the factory premises, Waterloo-road, N.W.2, of Messrs. S. Smith and Sons (Motor Accessories), Ltd., for which plans have been prepared by Mr. Samuel A. S. Yeo, F.R.I.B.A., Station-chambers, Turnmill-street, E.C.1. The contractors are Messrs. William Moss and Sons, Ltd., North Circular-road, Cricklewood, N.W.2.

CULLUM-STREET. — OFFICES. — Messrs. George Parker and Sons, Ltd., 124, Sumner-road, Peckham, S.E.15, are the contractors for a block of offices and showrooms, of three storeys, at No. 17. The architect is Mr. Gervase Bailey, F.R.I.B.A., 25, Buckingham-gate, S.W.1.

DAGENHAM. — HOUSES. — Messrs. Wates, Ltd., 1258, London-road, Norbury, S.W.16, have had plans approved for 50 houses in road No. 8, Naseby-road and Dunbar-avenue.

EASTCOTE.—ALTERATIONS.—And additions are to be made to premises at Devon-parade, for the Westminster Bank, Ltd. The contractors are Messrs. Brown and Langford, Ltd., 5, Swakeleys-road, Ickenham. The architect is Mr. Alec Smithers, F.R.I.B.A., 27, Bunhill-row, E.C.1.

EDGWARE.—HOUSES.—The Neasden Property Co., 300, Neasden-lane, N.W.10, are to build 165 houses and 172 bungalows in new roads off north side of Edgware-way.

EDGWARE.—HOUSES.—6 houses are to be built in Hale-lane, 10 houses in Farm-road, and 42 houses in new roads at the rear by the owners, the Aldersgate Estates, Ltd., builders, Stanmore Hill. Mr. G. L. Russell prepared the plans.

ELTHAM.—SHOPS.—Messrs. Davis Estates, Ltd., 346-350, Kilburn High-road, N.W.6, are the builders for shops on the site in Mottingham-road, at the junction of Court-road.

ELTHAM.—HOUSES.—The Woolwich B.C. has approved plans submitted by Mr. A. J. Butcher, architect, 2, Express-mansions, Edgware, on behalf of Messrs. G. H. Builders, Ltd., 21, Portland-place, W.1, for 24 houses and garages on section "A" of the Avery Hill estate No. 2, 23 houses and garages on section "B," same on "C," same on section "D," same on section "G," and 47 houses and garages on sections "F" and "N."

ELTHAM.—HOUSES.—Messrs. F. H. Jones and Partner, 8, Passey-place, Eltham, S.E., have had plans approved by the Woolwich B.C. for houses in Packmores-road, same in Riefield-road, and the same in Eltham Heights estate, Bexley-road.

ELTHAM.—MAISONETTES.—Messrs. Wates, Ltd., 1258-1260, London-road, Norbury, S.W.16, are erecting 17 houses in Sparrows-lane, New Eltham, and 16 blocks of 64 maisonettes on the west side of Well Hall-road, Eltham, between Arbroath-road and Dumblane-road.

FELTHAM. — SHOPS. — Messrs. Walker (Tooting), Ltd., Cadham House, Beddington-lane, Croydon, have commenced the erection of shops and flats over in the High-street under the supervision of Mr. R. J. Sargent, architect, Queen-street, W.1.

FINCHLEY. — OFFICES.—The Municipal Offices Committee of the T.C. has recommended that the Council should accept the tender of Messrs. William Moss and Sons, Ltd., North Circular-road, N.W.2, at £82,740, for the construction of the proposed new municipal offices on the glebe land.

FINCHLEY. — FLATS.—The B.C. has received the formal consent of the M.H. to the borrowing by the Council of £39,356 for the erection of a further 65 flats on the Red Lion Hill estate.

FOREST HILL.—GARAGES.—And stores are to be erected at Nos. 2-10, Glynde-street, S.E.23, to the designs of Mr. C. G. Eaglen, 1, Penerley-road, Catford, S.E.6. The builder is Mr. W. H. White, 33, Ewhurst-road, Brockley, S.E.4.

GOLDERS GREEN.—CHAPEL.—And columbarium is to be erected at the Golders Green Crematorium, Hoop-lane, N.W.11, for the London Crematorium Co. Messrs. Mitchell and Bridgwater, 42, Bruton-place, W.1, are the architects, and plans have been submitted to the Hendon T.C.

GREAT MARLBOROUGH-STREET. — REBUILDING.—The St. James's Property Co., Ltd., 21, Denman-street, W.1, propose to rebuild the property at Nos. 15-17, Great Marlborough-street, and 14-15, Ramillies-place, W.1, as offices, shops, warehouses, safe deposit, studios, etc. Plans have been prepared by the company's architect, Mr. W. H. Winder, 10, Kingly-street, W.1. No contracts placed.

GREAT MARLBOROUGH - STREET. — OFFICES.—The Ecclesiastical Commission has granted a building lease of the site of St. John the Baptist Church, Nos. 49-51. Plans are for a block of showrooms and offices, and have been prepared by Messrs. Waite and Waite, 36, Cavendish-square, W.1.

HAMMERSMITH.— EXTENSIONS.— Messrs. W. A. Lewis and Partners, 130, Regent-street, W.1, are the architects for extensions to the factory of the British Acoustic Films, in Woodger-road. No contracts placed.

HAMMERSMITH.—GARAGE.—No contracts yet placed for the proposed service garage in Brook Green-road. Mr. Leslie C. Norton, 45, Albermarle-street, W.1, is the architect.

HAMMERSMITH.—FACTORY.—Mr. L. O. Woodward, Bridgeway House, Hammersmith Bridge-road, W.6, is the architect for a factory on the site of 2-30, Beavor-lane.

HAMMERSMITH.— REBUILDING.— Messrs. F. J. Fisher and Son, 35, John-street, W.C.1, are the architects for the rebuilding of the "Windsor Castle" public-house in King-street, W.6. No contracts placed.

HANWELL.—SHOPS.—And flats are to be erected in Uxbridge-road, for the Whitton Park Estates, Ltd. The contractor is Mr. Roger Miller, 5, Pownall-gardens, Hounslow. The architects are Messrs. P. Chase Gardner and Co., 295, High-street, Hounslow.

HARLESDEN.—ALTERATIONS.—And additions are to be made to the "Royal Oak," High-street, N.W.10, for Messrs. George Whitehead and Sons (London), Ltd., 119, Bishopsgate, E.C.3. The contractors are Messrs. William Shurmur and Sons, Ltd., Riverside-works, Upper Clapton, E.5. The architects are Messrs. William Bradford and Son, 30, Baker-street, W.1.

HARROW-ROAD.—ADDITIONS.—The Kensington B.C. has passed plans for alterations and additions to "The Plough" public-house, 599, Harrow-road.

HAYES.—ADDITIONS.—Are being made to the factory of Messrs. N. Greening and Sons, of Printing House-lane. The architect is Mr. O. Keith Beattie, of 9, Clarges-street, W.1. The contract has been placed with Messrs. Whyatt (Builders), Ltd., of Ravenstone-street, Balham, S.W.12.

HENDON.—SHOPS.—Plans have been prepared by Mr. D. E. Nightingale, A.R.I.B.A., 21, Maddox-street, W.1, for a block of 10 shops and 20 flats in Watford-way, N.W.4. No contracts placed.

HENDON.—SCHOOL.—The T.C. has appointed Mr. E. E. Richardson, 35, John-street, W.C.1, to prepare the necessary bills of quantities for the Broadfields-avenue junior and infant school.

HENDON.—FIRE STATION.—The Borough Surveyor is to submit fresh plans to the T.C. for the erection of a new fire station at Hendon-way.

HENDON. — IMPROVEMENTS. — The greyhound racing stadium is to be improved. The architects are Messrs. Harringtons, 31, Craven-street, W.C.2, and the building contract has been placed with Messrs. W. J. Cearns, Ltd., Carpenters-road, Stratford, E.15.

HENDON.—HALL.—And additions to the classrooms at the Synagogue in Dunstan-road, N.W.11, is to be made for the United Synagogue. Mr. R. J. Hersch, 66, Haymarket-street, S.W.1, is the architect.

HENDON. — FLATS. — Messrs. Housales, Ltd., 20, Watford-way, N.W.4, have had plans approved for 44 flats on the east side of Dole-street, N.W.7.

HIGH HOLBORN. — OFFICES.—Are to be erected at Nos. 271-272, for clients of Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, Hanover-square, W.1. The plans are being prepared by Messrs. Gordon Jeeves, 16, Hanover-square, W.1, and the building contract placed with Messrs. E. Pollard and Co., Ltd., 159, St. John's-street, E.C.1.

HILLINGDON. — SHOPS. — The Uxbridge U.D.C. has approved plans for erection on the Corwell-lane estate 10 houses and 8 shops with flats above for Mr. T. Jones.

HOLLOWAY. — ALTERATIONS.—And additions are to be made to the "Grafton Arms," Grafton-road, N.7, for Messrs. Barclay, Perkins and Co., Ltd., Park-street, Southwark, S.E.1. The builders are Messrs. Chas. S. Foster and Sons, Smarts-lane, Loughton. The architects are Messrs. Nowell Parr and Son, 97, Old Brompton-road, South Kensington, S.W.7.

HORNSEY. — DRILL-HALL.—And anti-aircraft headquarters, gun-sheds, garages, etc., are to be erected in Priory-road, for the Middlesex Territorial Army and Air Force Association, 20, Grosvenor-gardens, S.W.1. The contract has been placed with Messrs. William Blood, Ltd., 43, Durham-street, S.E.11. The architects are Messrs. Cranfield and Mackenzie, 29, George-street, W.1.

ILFORD. — ALTERATIONS.—And extensions are to be made to the "Bell Inn" for Messrs. Mann, Crossman and Paulin, Ltd., Albion Brewery, Whitechapel-road, E.1. The architects are Messrs. Stewart and Hendry, 90, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, and the quantity surveyors are Messrs. Gray, Robins and Crump, 49, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

ISLEWORTH. — EXTENSIONS.—Are to be made to a factory in Harlequin-avenue, for the Guildhall Property Co., Ltd., 19, Grosvenor-place, S.W.1, whose staff have prepared the plans. The contractors are Messrs. Knight and Shepherd, 105, Ploughroad, Battersea, S.W.11.

JEWRY-STREET. — REBUILDING.—Messrs. Charrington and Co., Ltd., Anchor Brewery, Whitechapel-road, E.1, have accepted the tender of Messrs. A. O. Newman, Ltd., 4, The Crescent, Minories, E.C.3, for the rebuilding of the "Three Tuns" public-house. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Sydney C. Clark, F.R.I.B.A., 96, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

KENNINGTON.— EXTENSIONS. — H.M.O.W. has placed a contract with Messrs. Thos. Bates and Son, Ltd., River-road, Barking, for extensions to the Reliance telephone exchange in White Hart-street, S.E.11.

KENSINGTON. — REBUILDING. — The premises in Old Court-place, W.8, are to be rebuilt for Messrs. John Barker and Co., Ltd. The company's architect is Mr. Bernard George, F.R.I.B.A. No contracts yet placed.

KENSINGTON HIGH-STREET.—BRANCH. —The International Tea Co.'s Stores, Ltd., Mitre-square, E.C.3, have had plans prepared for a new branch stores. The contract has been placed with Messrs. J. Cannon and Son, Allen Works, Stoke Newington Church-street, N.16.

LEATHERHEAD.—SHOPS.—Four shops, with maisonettes over, on the site now occupied by Nos. 24-26, High-street, are to be erected from plans prepared by Messrs. North, Robin and Wilsden, Townsend House, Greycoat-place, S.W.1. No contracts placed.

LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS. — BRANCH.— Messrs. Williams Deacons Bank, Ltd., are to open a branch, and a contract for alterations and additions to existing premises has been placed with Messrs. Walter Lawrence and Son, Ltd., 31, Sun-street, E.C.2. The architects are Messrs. Henry Tanner, F.R.I.B.A., 3, Hanover-square, W.1.

NORBITON. — REBUILDING. — Messrs. Charrington and Co., Ltd., Anchor Brewery, Mile End-road, E.1, have agreed to rebuild the "Sir Robert Peel" public-house in Cambridge-road, at £12,000. The plans have been prepared by Mr. S. C. Clark, F.R.I.B.A., 86, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, and the building contract placed with Messrs. Haymills (Contractors), Ltd., Hanger Green, W.5.

NORTH KENSINGTON.—FLATS.—The Kensington B.C. has accepted for the erection of 100 flats on the Brewery housing site, the tender of Messrs. Gee, Walker and Slater, Ltd., of 3, Fitzmaurice-place, W.1, amounting to £64,500. The plans are by the Borough Engineer.

NORTH KENSINGTON. — SCHOOL.—The B.C. has received a notice from the Diocesan School Commission of the Roman Catholic Church that it is proposed to provide a non-provided school for about 360 senior children. The site of the proposed school is bounded by Silchester-road, Bramley-road, Blechynden-street and Silchester-terrace, and is an extension of the present St. Francis (R.C.) school.

OLD FORD-ROAD.—ALTERATIONS.—Messrs. Stewart and Hendry, 90, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3, are the architects for alterations to the "Volunteer" public-house, 494, Old Ford-road. The building contract has been placed with Mr. R. J. Adams, 11, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.

PECKHAM. — EXTENSIONS.—And alterations are to be made to the departmental stores, Rye-lane, S.E., of Messrs. Jones and Higgins, Ltd., furnishers. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. H. Payne Wyatt, Son and Partner, 465, Brixton-road, S.W.9.

PLUMSTEAD. — PREMISES.—Messrs. Eley and Allen, 83, Powis-street, Woolwich, are the architects for new bank premises at 67-69, Plumstead Common-road.

POTTERS BAR. — DWELLINGS.—Messrs. Leightons (Contractors), Ltd., Leightons House, Darkes-lane, Potters Bar, are the contractors for the erection of dwellings for aged people near Wyllyotts Manor.

RAVENSCOURT PARK.—HOME.—Messrs. Stanley Hall and Easton and Robertson, 54, Bedford-square, W.C.1, are the architects and Messrs. Prestige and Co., Ltd., 149, Grosvenor-road, S.W.1, are the builders for a staff home at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, Goldhawk-road, W.6.

REGENT-STREET. — REBUILDING. — The contract for the rebuilding of the warehouses and showrooms in Argyle-street and Little Argyle-street, W.1, of Messrs. Dickins and Jones, Ltd., has been placed with Messrs. James Carmichael (Contractors), Ltd., 331, Trinity-road, Wandsworth, S.W.18. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Henry Tanner, F.R.I.B.A., 3, Hanover-square, W.1, whilst the quantity surveyors are Messrs. Pease and Tanner, 30, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

RICHMOND.—BRANCH.—Premises are to be erected in George-street for Messrs. Martins Bank, Ltd., Water-street, Liverpool. Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Elcock and Sutcliffe, FF.R.I.B.A., Adam House, Strand, W.C.2.

RUISLIP. — PUBLIC - HOUSE. — Messrs. Courage and Co., Ltd., Horselydown, S.E.1, are to rebuild their "George Hotel," High-street. Messrs. Emden, Egan and Co., 7, Garrick-street, Covent Garden, W.C.2, have prepared the plans.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH. — GARAGE. — Plans have been submitted to the Hammersmith B.C. by Mr. G. J. W. Haswell for erection of a garage in Sterne-street at rear of 72-90, Uxbridge-road.

SHEPHERD'S BUSH.—SYNAGOGUE.—Mr. Henry Darsa, architect, 272, Park West, Marble Arch, W.2, has submitted plans to the Hammersmith B.C. for a synagogue at 1a, Poplar-grove.

SOUTHALL.—SHOPS.—Seven shops and seven maisonettes are to be erected on the east side of South-road immediately south of its junction with Hamilton-road. Messrs. Knight and Co., 14, Cromwell-place, London, S.W.7, are the architects. No contracts placed.

SOUTHALL.—REBUILDING.—Messrs. Hoare and Co., Ltd., are proposing to rebuild the "Railway Tavern" public-house, South-road.

SOUTHWARK.—ALTERATIONS.—Mr. Samuel A. S. Yeo, A.R.I.B.A., 56, Turnmill-street, E.C., is the architect for the Cannon Brewery Co., Ltd., St. John-street, E.C., for alterations to the "Colleen Bawn" public-house, 196, Southwark Park-road. No contracts placed.

SUTTON.—MAISONETTES.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Hooker and Rogers, 29, George-street, Croydon, for 48 maisonettes in Robin Hood-lane. The builders are Messrs. F. Woolgar and Co., 2, Grange Park-road, Thornton Heath.

UXBRIDGE.—HOUSES.—The U.D.C. has placed a contract with Messrs. E. Clarke and Sons, Ltd., New Malden, at £53,324, for 120 houses in Churchill, Harefield. The plans are by Mr. Wm. L. Eves, F.R.I.B.A., 54, High-street, Uxbridge.

UXBRIDGE.—OFFICE.—Mr. H. M. Blackwell, of Slade Oak-lane, Denham, has had plans approved by the U.D.C. for offices and lockup shops in Vine-street.

UXBRIDGE.—PREMISES.—The U.D.C. has approved plans for Messrs. Soya Foods, Ltd., for a new mill building in Springwell-lane, Harefield.

VICTORIA.—EXTENSIONS.—Are to be made to the premises of Messrs. Samuelson New Transport Co., Eccleston-place, S.W.1. The architects are Messrs. Wallis, Gilbert and Partners, 15, Elizabeth-street, S.W.1. No contracts placed.

WALTHAM.—HOUSES.—For erection of 24 houses on the Quinton Hill housing estate, the U.D.C. recommended the placing of a contract with Mr. F. J. Mold, Holland-on-Sea, Essex, at £11,182, subject to approval. The architect is Mr. W. C. Holloway, the council's engineer and surveyor.

WALTHAMSTOW. — PREMISES.—Including shops and showrooms, are to be erected in Hoe-street and High-street, E.17, for Messrs. Montague Burton Estates, Ltd., Hudson-road-mills, Leeds. The contract has been placed with the Corolite Construction Co., Ltd., Ravensfield House, The Burroughs, Hendon, N.W.4. Plans have been prepared by the company's chief architect, Mr. Nathaniel Martin, L.R.I.B.A.

WALTHAMSTOW.—HOUSES.—The Borough Engineer and Surveyor has submitted a scheme to the T.C. for the erection of 74 3-bedroom parlour-type houses on the Millfield-avenue (No. 2) site, 4 1-bedroom non-parlour type flats on the Carlton-road site, 14 2-bedroom non-parlour type houses on the Essex Hall (No. 2) scheme and 4 3-bedroom parlour-type houses on the Fulbourne-road site. The total estimate is £46,225.

WALTHAMSTOW. — EXTENSIONS. — Mr. A. H. Middleton, 66, Great Portland-street, W.1, is the architect for extensions to a factory in Billet-road. No contracts placed.

WALTHAMSTOW.— EXTENSIONS.— Messrs. Tooley and Foster, Midland Bank-chambers, Buckhurst Hill, are the architects for extensions to the factory in Macdonald-road, for Messrs. Short and Masons. No contracts placed.

WARDOUR-STREET. — RECONSTRUCTION. —Of the Coventry Restaurant, Wardour-street and Rupert-street, W.1, is to be carried out by the Aerated Bread Co., Ltd., 17, Camden-road, N.W.1, to plans prepared by their own staff. The building work will be executed by the company's building department, Theobald's-road, W.C.1.

WEMBLEY. — SCHOOL. — The Middlesex Local Education Authority has indicated its intention to provide a new public elementary school for about 600 infant and junior children at or near Stag-lane.

WESTBOURNE PARK. — REBUILDING. — Messrs. Petch and Fermaud, 8, Buckingham Palace-road, S.W.1, are the architects for the rebuilding of the "Westbourne" public-house and 3, Craven-road. The building contract has been placed with Messrs. Haymills (Contractors), Ltd., Hanger Green, W.5.

WILLESDEN.—EXTENSIONS.—Are to be made to the works of Messrs. Triplex Safety Glass in Hythe-road, N.W.10. Mr. R. W. Lone, 15, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2, is the architect.

WILLESDEN.—FACTORIES.—The T.C. has approved plans for factories at 307 and 308, Evedon-road for the Park Royal Development Co.

WIMBLEDON.—SCHOOL.—The Surrey E.C. has provisionally accepted the tender of Messrs. Wm. Blay, Ltd., Dowgate Hill, E.C.4, at £31,972 for the erection of a School of Art in Wimbledon. The Committee's architects are Messrs. Jarvis and Richards, FF.R.I.B.A., 8a, Lower Grosvenor-place, S.W.1.

WINCHMORE HILL.—EXTENSIONS.—The Enfield, Edmonton and Potters Bar Joint Hospital Board are inviting tenders for additions and extensions to the infectious diseases hospital at World's End-lane. The Board's Architect is Mr. H. R. Crabb, F.R.I.B.A., M.Inst.C.E., F.S.I., 18a, Church-street, Enfield.

WOOLWICH.—OFFICES.—Mr. A. E. Wiseman, 10, Duke-street, Chelmsford, has had plans approved by the B.C. on behalf of Messrs. Habershon, Watts, Powell and Robinson for offices on the site of 10-16, Wilmount-street, S.E.

WOOLWICH. — SHOPS.—Mr. S. Everson, Gordon Lodge, 1, Charlton-road, S.E.3, has had plans approved by the B.C. for 4 lock-up shops and garages with two flats over on the site of 105-108, Brookhill-road.

BUILDINGS ILLUSTRATED

PUBLIC BATHS, NORTHAMPTON.

For this building, illustrated in pages 731-733, Messrs. A. Glenn and Sons, Ltd., Northampton, were the general contractors, and sub-contractors were: Allied Guilds, Ltd., bronze tablet; Art Pavements and Decorations, Ltd., marble skirtings and architraves in cooling room; Ascog, Ltd., and G.E.C., electric fittings; Bayliss Jones and Bayliss, Ltd., grids and ventilators; Bell Brothers, Ltd., aeration and filtration plant; J. Booth and Sons, Ltd., steel doors; T. Bradford and Co., laundry equipment; The Brightside Engineering Co., Ltd., heating and ventilating; A. B. and W. Cleaver, Ltd., sanitary fittings; Daymonds, Ltd., lettering; Dover, Ltd., "Doverite" covering to railings; Diespeker and Co., Ltd., wall tiling and terrazzo; Limmer and Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co., asphalt; Keith Blackman and Co., electric fan; Dix and Co., diving equipment; J. Duckett and Son, Ltd., larder cupboard; Express Lift Co., Ltd., goods lift; John Faulkner and Sons, lightning conductor; Flexo Plywood Industries, Ltd., dressing boxes; J. Gerrard and Sons, Ltd., wood block flooring; "Grensells," Ltd., electrical installation; Gent and Co., Ltd., electric clocks; Gummers, Ltd., mixing valves; Stuarts Granolithic, R.C. work and cast stone; Shaws Glazed Brick Co., Ltd., glazed faience linings; Henry Hope and Sons, Ltd., steel windows; Mather and Platt, Ltd., water tank; Royles, Ltd., turkish bath heating; W. and R. Leggott, Ltd., ironmongery; Hunt and Son, steps to plunge bath; Sage and Co., Ltd., pay office and buffet counter; Gibson and Son, roller shutter: S. Parkes and Co., Ltd., cycle racks: Strand Electric Co., Ltd., spot lights; Kingfisher, Ltd., café tables; Smith Bros., Ltd., furniture and equipment; Jeffery and Sons, furniture, curtains; Northampton Machinery Co., Ltd., railing and iron staircases; Reynolds and Son, stone carving; Pyrene Co., hose reels; Callenders Cable Co., Ltd., electric cables; Nobel Chemical Industries, Ltd., "Dulux" paint; Bath Stone Firms, Ltd., Monks Park stone; and Automaticket, Ltd., ticket machine.

CONTRACTS OPEN

For some contracts still open, but not included in this list, see previous issues. Those with an asterisk are advertised in this number. Certain conditions beyond those given in the following information are imposed in some cases, such as that advertisers do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, that a fair wages clause shall be observed, that no allowance will be made for tenders; and that deposits are returned on receipt of a bona-fide tender, unless stated to the contrary. A dagger (†) denotes closing date for applications for particulars; other dates are those for the submission of tenders; the name and address at the end refer to the person from whom particulars may be obtained. Abbreviations: (A.) for A.R.I.B.A.; B. of E. for Board of Education; B.C. for Borough Council; B.E. for Borough Engineer; B.S. for Borough Surveyor; C. for Clerk; C.B. for County Borough; C.C. for County Council; C.E. for County Engineer; C.S. for County Surveyor; D.S. for District Surveyor; E. for Engineer; E.C. for Education Committee; (F.) for F.R.I.B.A.; (L.) for L.R.I.B.A.; M.W.B. for Metropolitan Water Board; M.H. for Ministry of Health; M.T. for Ministry of Transport; P.C. for Parish Council; R.D.C. for Rural District Council; S. for Surveyor; T.C. for Town Clerk and Town Council; and U.D.C. for Urban District Council.

BUILDING, PAINTING, ELECTRIC LIGHTING, HEATING, &c.

OCTOBER 17.

***Birmingham T.C.**—Two pavilions at Marston Green Homes. Herbert J. Manzoni, E. and S. Dep. £5 5s.

***Kent C.C.**—Works at Hothfield Institution, nr. Ashford. W. H. Robinson (F.), Maidstone. Dep. £5 5s.

OCTOBER 19.

Ballymoney Guardians.—Alterations and improvements in general hospital, etc. R. Robinson, E.

***Essex C.C.**—Temporary school at Whitehall-rd., Chingford, and additions to County Surveyor's office, Old Court, Springfield. J. Stuart (F.), Chelmsford. Dep. £1 1s. each.

Great Yarmouth E.C.—Alterations and additions to St. George's infants' school, St. Peter's Plain. B.E.

Hexham U.D.C.—24 bungalow-type houses. Hetherington & Wilson, architects, 52, Westgate-rd., Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Ipswich C.B.—External painting of Town Hall and Corn Exchange buildings and at Cattle Market. E. McLauchlan, B.E. and Water E.

Kilmarnock T.C.—Public convenience, Hillhead-pk., and conveniences at Bonnyton-pk. and Glencairn Mill. W. Dunbar, B.S., 17, Green-st.

Lindsey C.C.—House for police at Holton-le-Clay and at Friskney. County Architect, Lincoln. Dep. £1.

Lisnarick.—Heating installation at Lisnarick P.E. school, for County Fermanagh Regional E.C. J. J. Maguire, Courthouse, Enniskillen.

Liverpool T.C.—110 flats, Date-st. Director of Housing, Blackburn-chambs. Dep. £2 2s.

Oldham C.B.—Timber sliding screens at Municipal Hospital. C. T. Taylor, Roberts & Bowman, chartered architects, 10, Clegg-st.

Plymouth T.C.—Taking down and rebuilding of masonry pillar at north-east corner of Guildhall-sq. J. Paton Watson, City E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Portsmouth T.C. — Entrance Gates, Waiting-room, etc., at Infectious Diseases Hospital. City Architect. Dep. £1 1s.

Rochdale C.B.—2 concrete, steel and glass 'bus shelters. B.S.

Swinton and Pendlebury T.C.—Sub-station in Victoria Park. B. Electrical E.

Wanstead and Woodford C.B.—Single storey office building at High-rd., S. Woodford. D. Ward, B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

West Hartlepool C.B.—Installation of low pressure hot water heating apparatus in new public assistance offices. F. Durkin, B.E. Dep. £5.

Widdrington.—Alteration of Co-operative Hall. Secretary.

OCTOBER 20.

Bungay U.D.C.—14 houses, Hillside-rd. site. F. J. Ingram, 18a, Earsham-st. Dep. £2 2s.

Chester C.C.—Tenders for building and repair work for county small holdings during next twelve months. M. T. Hedley, F.S.I., F.L.A.S., County Land Agent, 16, Nicholas-st, Chester

Down County Regional E.C.—Donaghadee P.E.S., repairs in playground; Portavogie P.E.S., playshed. T. W. Henry, architect, 16, Donegall-sq. South, Belfast.

Harrogate.—Alterations to Christ Church schools. F. Tranmer, architect, 3, Victoria-av. Dep. £1 1s.

Hull Corporation.—Relief station, Regent-st. City Architect. Dep. £1 1s.

Llanelly R.D.C.—34 houses at Bank-rd., Pontyberem, together with roads, footpaths, sewers, etc. E. Morgan, Council's Architect, 63, Murray-st. Dep. £2.

***Scunthorpe (Lincs).**—Additions to District War Memorial Hospital. Elcock and Sutcliffe, architects, 60, Strand, London, W.C.2. Dep. £3 3s.

Stockport C.B.—Alterations to turbo house, etc., at electricity works, Millgate. W. F. Gardner, B.S.

West Riding C.C.—Internal decorations at local public assistance office, Victoria-rd., Barnsley. West Riding Architect, County Hall, Wakefield.

Wymondham (H.M.O.W.).—Post Office, U.A.X. and Garage. Room 65D, Third Floor, Office of Works, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

OCTOBER 21.

East Suffolk C.C.—Police house at Copdock. County Architect, 9, Burlington-rd., Ipswich. Dep. 10s. 6d.

Hull Corporation.—Erection of 3 departments of Hopewell-rd. school, Bilton Grange estate. City Architect. Dep. £1 1s.

London (H.M.O.W.).—Ordinary works and repairs to public buildings, etc., in various districts. Room 65D, Third Floor, Office of Works, S.W.1. Dep. 5s. each.

***Newport (Mon.) T.C.**—Gaer junior and infants' school. Borough Architect. Dep. £2 2s.

Newport (Mon.).—Sports pavilion at Coronation-pk. Borough Architect. Dep. £1 1s.

Norwich T.C.—Sub-station at Spixworth-rd., Old Catton. City Architect.

Spilsby R.D.C.—Wiring of council houses for electricity supply in various parishes. Surveyor's Office, Boston-rd. Dep. £1 1s.

OCTOBER 22.

Darlington C.B.—Wiring installations for 88 houses at present unwired, together with additions to houses partially wired, amounting to 440 lighting points, and 194 heating points. Borough Electrical Engineer, Electricity Works, Haughton-rd. Dep. £1.

Essex C.C.—Additions to Sutton's institution, Hornchurch. J. Stuart (F.), County Architect, Chelmsford. Dep. £3 3s.

***Ipswich E.C.**—Installation of mechanical equipment at various schools and alterations to Springfield School. Johns and Slater (F. & A.), 8, Lower Brook-st. Dep. £1 1s. and £2 2s. respectively.

Isle of Wight C.C.—External painting of 8 cottages at Chale Farm. County Highway S., 51, Pyle-st., Newport.

***Near York.**—New Earswick senior undenominational school, for Joseph Rowntree Village Trust. R. B. Hall (A.), 24, William-way, Letchworth, Herts.

Romford T.C.—Shelters in cemetery, Crow-ln., and children's convenience and shelter, Rise-pk. B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

Roxburgh C.C.—Construction of river protection wall nr. Branxholm, Hawick, Hawick-Carlisle road. County Road Surveyor, Newtown St. Boswells. Dep. £1 1s.

OCTOBER 24.

Banstead U.D.C.—Fencing at Banstead Wood. S.

Banstead U.D.C. — Pavilion at Lady Neville recreation ground. S. Dep. £1 1s.

Beeston and Stapleford U.D.C.—Public conveniences, Stapleford. G. C. Hardy, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Coventry T.C.—Installation of electric light in 500 houses on Canley housing estate. A. F. Underhill (L.), Housing Director.

***Dorset C.C.**—Senior school, Gillingham. C., Dorchester. Dep. £2 2s.

Durham C.C.—Alterations, Shotton council school. F. Willey (F.), 34, Old Elvet, Durham.

Felixstowe U.D.C.—Extension of glass-house and heating apparatus at "Crag-Pit" site. A. Hugh Pavitt, E. and S.

Kendal T.C.—Alterations and additions to fire station, Aynam-rd. Geo. German, B.S.

Lanarkshire.—102 houses, timber construction, and roads, for Coalburn housing scheme, for Scottish Special Areas Housing Association, Ltd. W. Gratton, architect, 93, Douglas-st., Glasgow, C.2.

Runcorn R.D.C.—One pair of semi-detached houses, Castle Park, Fountain-ln., Frodsham. A. J. King, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

St. Albans T.C.—Convenience and shelter in (a) Bernard's Heath, Sandridge-rd., and (b) Fleetville playing field, Hatfield-rd. F. T. Negus, City E. and S., 38, St. Peter's-st. Dep. £1 1s.

Sunderland.—Brick offices and latrines and works connected therewith upon new fish quay adjoining River Wear, for River Wear Commissioners. W. H. S. Tripp, E., M.Inst.C.E., River Wear Commissioners, St. Thomas-st., Sunderland. Dep. £2.

West Lothian.—98 timber houses, Crofthead, for Scottish Special Areas Housing Association, Ltd. John A. W. Grant, architect, 25, Rutland-sq., Edinburgh.

OCTOBER 25.

Brentford and Chiswick T.C.—6 shops, 3 flats and 8 houses at Edensor-rd. B.E. and S. Dep. £5 5s.

Caernarvonshire E.C.—Gymnasium and caretaker's house at Caernarvon central school. Westbury Lloyd Jones, County Architect. Dep. £2 2s.

Cumberland C.C.—Improvements at Moor-row Council school and Penruddock Council school. J. H. Haughan (A.), County Architect, 4, Alfred-st. North, Carlisle. Dep. £1 each.

***Dorset C.C.**—Installation of heating system and hot-water supply at police station, Poole. C., Dorchester. Dep. £2 2s.

Edinburgh T.C.—382 houses forming second development of West Pilton housing area. City Architect.

Inverness T.C.—100 houses and 2 shops at Dalneigh site, and 2 semi-detached 3-apartment houses at Glenurquhart-rd. site. Alex. F. MacKenzie, architect, Queen Mary's House, Bridge-st.

***Kent C.C.**—Public Health Clinic, Old Cottage Hospital site, Herne Bay. W. H. Robinson (F.), Springfield, Maidstone. Dep. £5 5s.

Liverpool (H.M.O.W.).—Stanley Telephone Exchange. Room 65D, Third Floor, Office of Works, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

London (H.M.O.W.).—Ordinary works and repairs to public buildings, etc., in various districts Room 65D, Third Floor, Office of Works, S.W.1. Dep. 5s. each.

Monmouthshire E.C.—Latrines at Griffithstown council school. Colin L. Jones (F.), Newport. Dep. £1 1s.

***Oldbury T.C.**—Gymnasium at Albright senior schools. Education Officer, Municipal Bank-chambs. Dep. £2 2s.

Southall T.C.—122 houses and bungalows, 2 shelters and pump house on Dormers Wells site. J. B. Thomson, B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Welwyn (Herts).—Church of England senior elementary school. Raymond Barker & Daniels (F. and L.), 11, Buckingham-st., London, W.C.2. Dep. £2 2s.

Wisbech T.C.—Approximately 5,030 lin. yds. of fencing on Mount Pleasant housing estate, for T.C. B.S.

OCTOBER 26.

Ballymena Regional E.C.—Heating installation at Clough P.E. school, Co. Antrim. J. Scott, architect, 15, Fountain-st., Belfast.

Bedfordshire C.C.—Renovations, minor alterations and installation of electric light at institute, Harpur-st., Bedford. County Architectural Department, Bedford.

Downham R.D.C.—16 non-parlour cottages at Whittington and 16 non-parlour cottages at Hockwold. H. J. Diver, E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

Ipswich C.B.—28 maisonettes and 16 dwellings for aged persons on Rope Walk clearance area. E. McLauchlan, B.S. and Water E.

Rathdown Board of Assistance.—Painting, distempering, etc., and sundry works to interior and exterior of Fever Hospital, Loughlinstown. P. H. McCarthy, 26, Lower Leeson-st., Dublin.

OCTOBER 27.

Guildford T.C.—Electrical work at Cattle Market, Woodbridge-rd., and asphalt plant, Bellfields. J. W. Hipwood, B.E. Dep. £2 2s.

***Isle of Wight Mental Hospital.**—Repairs to glass-roofed verandah. S. Gregson (A.), 62, High-st., Newport.

Yorkshire (H.M.O.W.).—Hebden Bridge Employment Exchange. Room 65D, Third Floor, Office of Works, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

OCTOBER 28.

Cheshire (H.M.O.W.).—Holmes Chapel Telephones Exchange. Room 65D, Third Floor, Office of Works, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

***London.**—Ordinary works and repairs to public buildings in various districts. Room 65D, Third Floor, Office of Works, S.W.1. Dep. 5s. each.

Rowley Regis T.C.—Mortuary at Waterfall-ln., Old Hill. B.S. Dep. £1 1s.

OCTOBER 29.

Hemel Hempstead R.D.C.—Strong room and minor building alterations in Posting House. B. Ll. Stephenson, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Swansea C.B.—Convenience at Swansea Market. J. R. Heath, B.E. and S.

OCTOBER 31.

Barnoldswick U.D.C.—Converting certain pail closets (approximate number 79) to water carriage system. Eric Hargreaves, Sanitary Inspector.

***Durham C.C.**—Horden senior girls' school. F. Willey (F.), 34, Old Elvet.

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Egham U.D.C.—16 working-class dwellings (fencing, drainage and accommodation works) adjacent to Crown-rd., Virginia Water. E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

Enfield, Edmonton and Potters Bar Joint Hospital Board.—Extensions to Infectious Diseases Hospital, Winchmore Hill. H. R. Crabb (F.), 18a, Church-st., Enfield. Dep £3 3s.

***Kew.**—External and internal painting at Claims and Record Office. Room 65D, Third Floor, Office of Works, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

Manchester (H.M.O.W).—Cheetham Hill Telephone Exchange. Room 65D, Third Floor, Office of Works, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

Polbeth.—56 timber houses at Polbeth, West Calder, for Scottish Special Areas Housing Association, Ltd. Carr & Howard, architects, 30, Rutland-sq., Edinburgh, 1.

West Riding C.C.—Hot water heating apparatus in extensions at Knaresborough council school. Education Officer, Wakefield.

NOVEMBER 1.

Brighton C.B.—Mess-room, bathroom and conveniences at destructor works, Hollingdean. B.E. and S. Dep. £1 1s.

***Middleton T.C.**—School at Alkrington. T.C. Dep. £1.

NOVEMBER 2.

Alloa T.C.—172 houses at Hutton Park and Whins. J. Melvin & Son, architects, Mar-st.

Blyth R.D.C.—29 pairs of houses. E. C. Kitchen, S., Rendham-rd., Saxmundham. Dep. £1 1s.

***Hunslet, Leeds (H.M.O.W.).**—Telephone exchange. Room 65D, Third Floor, Office of Works, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

NOVEMBER 3.

***Barnby Moor, Notts (H.M.O.W.).**—Telephone repeater station. Room 65D, Third Floor, Office of Works, London, S.W.1. Deposit £1.

Cornwall C.C.—Removal of pontoon from Pottery Quay to Tamar Wharf, Devonport, and erection of waiting-rooms, offices, etc. G. H. Ivory & Partners, consulting engineers, South Devon-chambs., Millbay, Plymouth. Dep. £3 3s.

***Croydon T.C.** — Reinforced-concrete chimney shaft. Chief E., Electric House, 38, High-st. Dep. £1 1s.

***Portsmouth T.C.**—Extensions, etc., to Highland-rd. convenience. City Architect. Dep. £1 1s.

***Shorncliffe Camp, Kent (H.M.O.W.).**—Garrison church. Room 65D, Third Floor, Office of Works, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

***Stafford T.C.**—Waterworks pumping station. B.E. Dep. £5 5s.

Wigan C.B.—Extensions to Southport summer school. Borough Treasurer. Dep. £2 2s.

Wigan C.B.—Erection of new nursery school at Beech Hill. Borough Treasurer. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 4.

***Little Gaddesden, Herts (H.M.O.W.).**—Telephone exchange. Room 65D, Third Floor, Office of Works, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

***Pontefract Head (H.M.O.W.).**—Additions to Post Office. Room 65D, Third Floor, Office of Works, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

NOVEMBER 7.

***Manchester T.C.**—Garage at Belle Vue-st., West Gorton. City Architect. Dep. £1 1s.

Offaly County Board of Health.—Electrical installation at new Tullamore County Hospital. Michael Scott, architect, 32, South Frederick-st., Dublin. Dep. £5 5s.

***Pewsey, Wilts (H.M.O.W.).**—Telephone Exchange. Room 65D, Third Floor, Office of Works, London, S.W.1. Dep. £1.

Ramsgate T.C.—Health centre, Newington-rd., St. Lawrence. B.E. and S. Dep. £5 5s.

Weymouth and Melcombe Regis T.C.—11 houses. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 11.

***West Ham T.C.**—Electricity sub-station at Crows-rd. B.E. Dep. £1.

NOVEMBER 12.

***Oldham T.C.**—166 houses. B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 14.

***Tunbridge Wells T.C.**—Public library and museum. Thomas & Prestwick (FF.), 10, Cathedral-rd., Cardiff. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 15.

***Kidderminster T.C.**—Extensions to Foley-pk. schools. B.E. and S., 110, Mill-st. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 18.

***Southgate T.C.**—Rebuilding sun-bathing enclosure at café, Barrowell Green Baths. B.E. and S. Dep. £2.

NO DATE.

Bilton.—Extension of premises, for Village Hall Committee. Secretary, "Earlsfield," Bilton.

Blackpool.—Block of residential flats in Queen's-dr. Fairbrother, Hall & Hedges (L.), chartered architects, surveyors, 18, Edward-st.

Cambridgeshire C.C.—Ward and day room at Chesterton Institution, Union-ln., Cambridge. County Architect, Shire Hall, Cambridge. Dep. £2 2s.

Herefordshire E.C.—Gardener's cottage in Vennsrd., Hereford. Executive Officer, County Offices, Hereford. Dep. £1.

Keighley Corporation.—Repainting of public abattoir, Hard Ings-ln., and 36 houses on Guard House estate No. 2. E. G. Felgate (A.), Borough Architect, Gas Offices, Cook-ln. Dep. £1 each.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—Alterations to bakery, for Aspatria Co-operative Society. C.W.S. Architect's Department, 90, Westmorland-rd., Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Swadlincote and Ashby-de-la-Zouch Joint Water Committee.—Building alterations and extensions to existing pump house. Pick, Everard, Keay & Gimson, engineers, 6, Millstone-ln., Leicester. Dep. £2 2s.

MATERIALS, &c.

The materials for which tenders are invited normally include one or several of the following :—asphalt, bricks, brooms, building lime, cast-iron pipes, cement, concrete kerbs, etc., concrete tubes, drain pipes, glazed stoneware pipes, granite chippings, granite kerbs, gravel, gulleys, lime, manhole covers, painters' materials, plumbers' materials, road stone slates, stoneware pipes, sand, stone, tar, tarslag and bituminous macadam, timber, and whinstone screenings. Readers should obtain full particulars by personal inquiry.

OCTOBER 20.

Stafford T.C.—1,660 yds. of 15 in. dia. spun-iron pipes and specials castings. W. Plant, Borough and Waterworks E. Dep. £5 5s.

Tipton U.D.C.—Materials for building 112 houses Upper Church-ln, housing estate (section 1). R. Gallie (A.), Housing Director.

OCTOBER 26.

***Southport T.C.**—440 windows and 35 roof lights. T.C. Dep. £1 1s.

NOVEMBER 2.

Northamptonshire C.C.—Gravel. E. A. Black, C.S., Northampton.

NOVEMBER 3.

Stafford T.C.—Laying and jointing only of about 1,660 yds. of 15 in. dia. spun-iron pipes and special castings and other works. W. Plant, B. and Waterworks E. Dep. £5 5s.

ENGINEERING, IRON AND STEEL.

OCTOBER 19.

Bristol.—Repair of breach in river bank at Bulkington Mill, near Devizes, for River Avon (Bristol) Catchment Board. C., 11, Marsh-st., Bristol. Dep. £1.

Ceanannus Mor U.D.C.—Sewerage extension scheme. Nicholas O'Dwyer, Consulting E., Veritas House, Lower Abbey-st., Dublin. Dep. £5 5s.

Dublin Port and Docks Board.—Fabricated steelwork at Alexandra-rd., Engineer-in-Chief, East Wall, Dublin. Dep. £2.

OCTOBER 21.

Stroud R.D.C.—Concrete tank, partly underground, in village of Box. R. Bird, E. and S.

OCTOBER 22.

Elgin T.C.—Erection of a water tower and pumping plant at Morriston. A. A. Turriff, B.S. Two contracts.

Somerset C.C.—Rebuilding Rowley Bridge, Croscombe, on Wells-Shepton Mallet-rd. C.S., Taunton.

OCTOBER 24.

Belper R.D.C.—Joint sewerage and sewage disposal works for Denby, Kilburn and Horsley. Elliott & Brown, chartered civil engineers, Burton-bldgs., Parliament-st., Nottingham. Dep. £4 4s.

Mountain Ash U.D.C.—New overflow and spillway to Clydach reservoir at Ynysybwl. Thomas & Morgan & Partners, engineers, 23, Gelliwastad-rd., Pontypridd. Dep. £3 3s.

Penang Municipal Commissioners.—Penstocks, sluice valves, etc., for water filtration plant. Peirce & Williams, agents, 1, Victoria-st., London, S.W.1. Dep. £5 16s. 8d.

OCTOBER 25.

South African Railways and Harbours Administration.—Structural steelwork, etc., for 400 feet umbrella roofing over 45 feet island platform, for Village Main Native Station. Department of Overseas Trade, S.W.1.

OCTOBER 26.

Merton and Morden U.D.C.—Culverting of Pyl Brook, West Barnes-ln. Ronald W. North, E. and S. Dep. £1.

OCTOBER 27.

Ashbourne R.D.C. — Water supply scheme. Elliott & Brown, consulting engineers, Burton, bldgs., Parliament-st., Nottingham. Dep. £3 3s.

OCTOBER 31.

Burgess Hill U.D.C.—Sewage disposal works extensions. Gerald Swayne, E., 1, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £3 3s.

Hoddesdon U.D.C.—9,000 yds. of cast-iron mains, pump houses, service reservoir, water tower and other works. D. Balfour & Sons, consulting engineers, 47, Victoria-st., Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

Hunts C.C.—Reconstruction of Ramsey St. Mary's Bridge and Stokes Bridge. Thos. H. Longstaff, C.S., Huntingdon. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 1.

Clacton U.D.C.—Sewerage of western areas. John Taylor & Sons, engineers, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.1. Dep. £5.

NOVEMBER 3.

Calne and Chippenham R.D.C.—Regional water scheme. Parker, Pearson & Ross Hooper, engineers, Dallas-chambs. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 4.

Melton and Belvoir R.D.C.—For Old Dalby and Nether Broughton water supply. Pick, Everard, Keay & Gimson, consulting engineers, 6, Millstone-ln., Leicester.

NOVEMBER 5.

Rugeley U.D.C.—For Brereton sewerage and sewage disposal. A. H. S. Waters, E., 25, Temple-row, Birmingham, 2. Dep. £3 3s.

NOVEMBER 8.

South Africa Rand Water Board.—13,000 ft. of 24-in. internal dia. steel pipe. Department of Overseas Trade, S.W.1.

NOVEMBER 12.

Morecambe and Heysham T.C.—Works of sewerage (contracts Nos. 2, 3 and 4). A. H. S. Waters, E., 25, Temple-row, Birmingham, 2. Dep. £5 5s.

NOVEMBER 14.

South Africa (African Railways and Harbours Administration).—Steelwork for workshops for motor services, Cape Town. Dept. of Overseas Trade, Westminster, S.W.1.

NOVEMBER 15.

Cairo.—Intake culvert, storage reservoirs, and rest-house and office at kilometre 27 on Bahr Tira, nr. El-Khosha, and two water towers; pump-house and machinery at site of storage reservoirs; water pipelines and branches, for Under-Secretary of State. Inspecting Engineer to Egyptian Government, 41, Tothill-st., London, S.W.1.

NOVEMBER 26.

Egyptian Government.—Water pipe lines and accessories for Bosat drinking water installation, Dakahlia Province, with auxiliary work. Chief Inspecting Engineer, Egyptian Government, 41, Tothill-st., London, S.W.1. Charge £5 2s. 6d.

NO DATE.

West Penwith R.D.C.—Limestone tank at Treassowe, Ludgvan. G. H. Ivory & Partners, consulting engineers, South Devon-chambs., Plymouth. Dep. £1 1s.

ROAD, SEWERAGE AND WATER WORKS.

OCTOBER 19.

Axholme R.D.C.—Laying of about 1¾ miles of water main up to and including 3 in. dia., with all specials and fittings, in various parishes of the Isle of Axholme rural district. J. H. Haiste, Middleton-chambs., Lowgate, Hull, and Fairbank & Son, Barclays Bank-chambs., St. Helen's-sq., York, joint consulting engineers. Dep. £2 2s.

Builth Wells U.D.C.—Castle-rd. (part of) and Gasworks-rd. reconstruction with corner improvement. S. Dep. £1 1s.

Dublin.—Concreting cable drum storage yard at post office factory, St. John's-rd., for Commissioners of Public Works. G. P. Fagan, secretary, Office of Public Works, Dublin. Dep. £1.

Lewisham B.C.—Making-up Whitefoot-ter. (part of), Catford. B.E.

OCTOBER 20.

Caithness C.C.—Construction, reconstruction and surfacing Thurso-John o' Groats-rd. from Thurso to John o' Groats, a length of approx. 16½ miles. County Road S., Wick, Caithness. Dep. £3 3s.

Morley T.C.—Making-up Clough-st. housing estate. B.E.

Penybont R.D.C.—Sewer extension to Brynmenin. J. Simon Davies, S. Dep. £2 2s.

Southwell R.D.C.—136 yds. of cast-iron water main of Fishpool-rd., Blidworth. S. Cooper, S.

OCTOBER 21.

Beckenham C.B.—Making-up of Glebe-way. E. Staddon, C.

Hull Corporation.—Draining and levelling, etc., school playing fields, Hopewell-rd., Priory-rd. and Wold-rd. General Superintendent, Parks, Cemeteries and Allotments Dept., Ferensway-chambs., Ferensway.
Hull T.C.—Concrete road, drainage and fencing, Pickering-rd. schools site. City Architect. Dep. £1 1s.
Malmesbury R.D.C.—Approximately 6½ miles of spun-iron water mains in Dauntsey. A. H. S. Waters, E., 25, Temple-row., Birmingham, 2. Dep. £5 5s.

OCTOBER 24.

Enfield U.D.C.—Concrete roads, paths and car parks, together with laying of sewers and water mains, erection of iron fencing and other appurtenant works, etc., Enfield playing fields, Great Cambridge-rd. Frank Lee, S., 7, Little Park-gdns. Dep. £2 2s.
Littleborough U.D.C.—Making-up of Albert-st. G. F. Wild, E. and S.
Pontypool U.D.C.—Construction of roads and sewers for additional houses on Kemys Fawr estate, Griffiths Town. F. R. Bates & Son, chartered and registered architects, 78, Bridge-st., Newport (Mon.). Dep. £3 3s.
Shotton P.C.—Making-up of Fleming Field footpath, Shotton Colliery. Chas. S. Lee, clerk.
Withernsea U.D.C.—Making-up part of Seacroft-rd. C. G. J. Ratcliff, S. Dep. £1 1s.

OCTOBER 25.

Hoddesdon U.D.C.—Making-up of Admirals-walk W. Plumpton, S. Dep. £1 1s.
Hornchurch U.D.C.—Reconstruction of Station-ln. from Mavis-gr. to point near Ravenscourt-gr. Thos. E. Spencer, Highway S.
Ilford T.C.—Removal of tram track and reconstruction of carriageway, Ilford-ln. L. F. J. Reynolds, B.E. and S. Dep. £5 5s.
Ilford T.C.—23,300 sq. yds. of two-coat asphalt surfacing to carriageway of Ilford-ln., from Ilford Station to borough boundary. L. E. J. Reynolds, B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.
Northwich R.D.C.—Storm overflow sewer, Burrows Hill. J. Birtwhistle, E. and S.
Seaton Valley U.D.C.—Streets and laying of sewers in connection with erection of 152 houses on housing estate at Klondyke, Cramlington. S.
Walton and Weybridge U.D.C.—Making-up St. George's-rd. and Apps Court-rd. E. A. Lister, E. and S.
Willesden T.C.—Making-up of Vincent-gdns. F. Wayman Brown, B.E. and S. Dep. £5 5s.
Willesden T.C.—Laying of 6,550 sq. yds. or thereabouts of 3½ in. asphalt on 12 in. concrete foundation in Edgware-rd. F. Wayman Brown, B.E. and S. Dep. £10 10s.

OCTOBER 26.

Chepping Wycombe T.C.—Reconstruction, widening and part diversion of 100 yards south of War Memorial Hospital to borough boundary, Cressex-rd. J. A. Parkinson, M.A., B.S. Dep. £2 2s.
Chepping Wycombe T.C.—Asphalting London-Oxford-rd., Millend to Chorley-rd. (West Wycombe). J. A. Parkinson, M.A., B.S.
Ealing T.C.—Reconstruction and resurfacing of carriageway, etc., of Boston-rd., No. 219 to Humes-av. and Jessamine-rd. to Uxbridge-rd. C. W. Seddon B.E. Dep. £2.
Salcombe U.D.C.—1¾ miles of 3 in., 4 in. and 6 in. spun-iron water mains and incidental works. J. W. Stevens, E. Dep. £5 5s.

OCTOBER 27.

Birmingham T.C.—850 yds. of stoneware pipe foul and surface-water sewers, etc., together with incidental works, in Albion-rd. and Bertha-rd. Herbert J. Manzoni, City E. Dep. £2.
Harpenden U.D.C.—260 yds. lin. 21 in. concrete pipe sewer, and 360 yds. lin. 24 in. concrete pipe sewer, etc. Wm. H. Johnson, E. Dep. £2 2s.

OCTOBER 29.

East Kesteven R.D.C.—150 yds. of salt-glazed stoneware sewer in parish of Digby. E. H. Sills, S. County Offices, Northgate, Sleaford.
Guildford T.C.—Extension of sewer, Epsom-rd. J. W. Hipwood, B.S.

OCTOBER 31.

Bebington C.B.—Making-up of roads and laying sewers at Grove-st. housing estate. L. Birch, B.E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.
East Barnet U.D.C.—Surface water sewer, Belmont estate. C. M. Barnes, E. and S. Dep. £2 2s.
Sevenoaks R.D.C.—Extension of water main from pumping station of waterworks at Cramptons-rd., to Castle Farm estate, Otford. E. H. Evans, Water Engineer, Sevenoaks Waterworks Co., Oak-ln. Dep. £1 1s.
Worcestershire C.C.—Conversion of single track to dual carriageways, Birmingham-Wolverhampton-rd., at Oldbury. B. C. Hammond, C.S., Worcester. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 1.

St. Neots R.D.C.—For Great Gransden water supply. Pick, Everard, Keay & Gimson, engineers, 6, Millstone-ln., Leicester. Dep. £2 2s.

NOVEMBER 7.

Esher U.D.C. — Making-up of Limetree-av., Thames Ditton. S. Dep. £2 2s.

Public Appointments.

OCTOBER 14.

***Essex C.C.**—Two Assistant Quantity Surveyors. J. Stuart (F.), Chelmsford.

OCTOBER 17.

Southampton T.C.—Assistant Building Inspector. B.E. and S.
West Ham T.C.—Clerk of Works. B.E.

OCTOBER 19.

Preston T.C.—Two Clerks of Works (Temp.). B.E. and S.

OCTOBER 21.

Derby T.C.—Assistant Quantity Surveyor. C. H. Aslin (F.), City Architect, Gower-st.
***Exeter T.C.**—Architectural Assistant. John Bennett (F.), City Architect.
***Torquay T.C.**—Clerk of Works. B.E.

OCTOBER 22.

***Bucks E.C.**—Clerk of Works. Secretary, Aylesbury.
***Manchester T.C.**—Architectural Assistant. T.C.

OCTOBER 24.

***Derbyshire E.C.**—Lecturer at Chesterfield Technical College. C., Infirmary-rd., Chesterfield.
***Hyde T.C.**—Architectural Assistant (Temp.). T.C.
Radnorshire E.C.—Clerk of Works. Director of Education, Llandrindod Wells.
St. Helens T.C.—Architectural Assistant. B.E. and S.
***Sutton, Surrey.**—Assistant Depot Foreman and Plumbing Inspector. Secretary, Sutton & District Water Co., 41, Carshalton-rd. West.

OCTOBER 25.

***Cheshire C.C.**—Architectural Assistant. F. Anstead Browne (A.).
***Glamorgan C.C.**—Engineering Assistant. County Architect, Cardiff.
***Shrewsbury.**—Two Architectural and Civil Engineering Assistants (Temp.). Commander, Royal Engineers, Kinnersley House, Belle Vue.

OCTOBER 26.

***Glamorgan C.C.** — Architectural Assistant (Temp.). County Architect, Cardiff.

OCTOBER 27.

***Carlisle T.C.**—Clerk of Works. City E. and S.

OCTOBER 28.

***Southall T.C.**—Architectural Assistant. B.E. and S.

OCTOBER 31.

London.—Studio Master in Architecture at University of Cape Town. Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar-sq., W.C.2.
***Nuneaton T.C.**—Architectural Assistant (Temp.). B.E. and S.
***Sheffield T.C.**—Manager of Housing Department. T.C.

NO DATE.

London.—Quantity Surveyor. Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, S.W.1, quoting M/5849.
***London.**—Sanitary Engineering Draughtsmen, Police Architect and Surveyor, New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.
***London.**—Drawing Office Assistants (Temp.). Civil Engineer-in-Chief, Admiralty, S.W.1.
***Swindon, Wilts.**—Four Civilian Clerks. C.R.E., Shrivenham District. B.E. Office, Beckett Park, Shrivenham.

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CURRENT AND PROPOSED BUILDING WORK*

The Editor welcomes authentic information for this feature from architects, surveyors or contractors. Where business representatives cannot be seen personally at this stage, this should be mentioned. Items should reach 4, Catherine-street, Aldwych, W.C.2, not later than Wednesday morning.

Barrow-in-Furness. — T.C. approved:—Infants' school, Friars-ln., E.C.
Bermondsey.—B.C. approved:—W. Loweth & Sons, Ltd, 67, Downs Park-rd., Hackney, E.8, for Courage & Co., Ltd., Anchor Brewhouse, Horsleydown, S.E.1, "Lord Palmerston" P.H., Lucey-rd., alterations; H. & J. Taylor (Contractors), Ltd., Canada House, Hither Green-ln., S.E.13, for Mann Crossman & Paulin, Ltd., Whitechapel-rd., E.1, "Clarence," 150, Jamaica-rd., alteration.
Bethnal Green.—B.C. approved:—Conversion of disused slaughter house into one-storey garage, 278, Hackney-rd., J. Timmins & Son.
Bexhill.—T.C. approved:—Maternity department at Bexhill Hospital and additions to nurses' home, Bexhill Hospital, Mr. Maynard, for Board of Management; headquarters, Bexhill A.A. Club, Little Common-rd., Callow & Callow, for Bexhill A.A. Club.
Blackburn.—Board of Management of Royal Infirmary proposing extensions to nurses' home at Longshaw-ln. Architects, Sames & Green, Richmond-ter.
Brighton.—T.C. approved:—Block of flats, shops, restaurant and garages, Marine-dr., south-west corner of Rifiebutt-rd., Rifiebutt Properties, Ltd.; 3 blocks of flats and garages, "Bleak House," Dyke-rd., Bleak House Development Co.; shop premises, Marine-parade at Charles-st., Heinrich Emil Mendelssohn; 9 pairs semi-detached bungalows, plots 1-12 and 19-20, Block 3, Larkfield-way, Withdean estate East, Patcham, plots 9-12, block 2, Northfield-way, Ernest Sheppard; meeting hall, Falmer-rd., Rottingdean, James Henry Rogers; proposed office block, North-st. (part of theatre site), Southern Counties Theatres, Ltd.; rebuilding "Norfolk Arms," 51-52, Grand-parade, Tamplin & Sons Brewery (Brighton), Ltd.
Caterham and Warlingham.—U.D.C. approved acquisition of Pelham House, Harestone Valley-rd., and for adaptation of premises and application to the M.H. for sanction to borrow £860 for purposes.—Plans passed:—12 flats and garages, Crescent-rd. and Mount Pleasant-rd., Caterham, C. H. Harrington; additions, St. Luke's Church, Whyteleafe Hill, Caterham, F. G. Bex & Sons; additions, Council School, Whyteleafe, Surrey C.C.; additions, "Tally Ho" p.h., Coulsdon-rd., Caterham, C. E. Head.
Chester.—Shrewsbury Diocesan Schools Commission (Vicar Rev. Canon M. Hayes, of St. Werburgh's Church) propose senior school for 320 scholars, Grosvenor Park-rd. E. B. Kirby & Sons, architects, Cook-st., Liverpool.
Coventry. — T.C. approved:—Warehouse and garage, Palmer-ln., Tuck & Blakemore, Ltd.; 15 lock-up shops and 16 flats, Walsgrave-rd. and Church-ln., E. Lotery; 25 houses, Treherne-rd., 22 houses, Guard House-rd,. and 8 houses, Telfer-rd., Lewis Estates, Ltd.; 6 houses, Arundel-rd., 4 houses, Keviliok-st., 19 houses, Meschines-rd., and 3 houses, The Chesils, for J. Whittaker; 27 houses, Silksby-st., Lewis Estates, Ltd.; rebuilding "Hertford Arms" p.h., corner of Hertford-pl. and Junction-st., for Ind Coope & Allsopp, Ltd.: 28 houses, Ashington-gr, and 30 houses, Rutherglen-av., C. R. Newman; 24 houses, St. Ives-rd., Brathy & Sons; 23 houses, Glendower-av., 41 houses, Brookside-av., 54 houses, Greendale-av., 55 houses, Overdale-rd., and 63 houses, Wildcroft-rd., Wates, Ltd.; rebuilding "Three Horse Shoes" p.h., Foleshill-rd., Bass, Ratcliff & Gretton, Ltd.; 24 houses, Owenford-rd., A. Jervis; 50 houses, Kenpas Highway, and 24 houses, Salisbury-av., Browning Bros.; licensed premises, Blackberry-ln., corner of Nuffield-rd., Ansells Brewery, Ltd.; 23 houses, Brayford-av., A. H. Coltman; 5 houses, Treherne-rd., and 14 houses, Rollason-rd., J. G. Perks; offices, Broad-st., J. G. Gray; secondary school, Watsgrave-rd., E.C.; 50 houses, Abbey-rd., 7 houses, Ashington-gr., and 54 houses, Rutherglen-av., A. Rosier; 18 houses, new street, Hollow Farm estate, Radford-rd., Simmons & Hewitt; infants' school, Tile Hill-ln., E.C.; church hall, St. Austell-rd., Caindon Castle estate, St. Luke's Church, Rotherham-rd., St. George's Church, Barker's Butts-ln., corner of Banks-rd., Bishop of Coventry's Appeal Committee; 42 houses, Kingsbury-rd., Wonder Houses, Ltd.; rebuilding the "Hertford Arms," Hertford-pl., Ind Coope & Allsopp, Ltd.; 32 houses (amended), Herrick-rd., Bold Building Co., Ltd.; carburetter factory, Fletchamstead Highway, Standard Motor Co., Ltd.; 20 houses, Swinburne-av., Breeze & Burdett; extension to works, Holbrok-ln., Dunlop Rim and Wheel Co., Ltd.; 18 houses, Ashington-gr., Bamford & Co.; 4 houses with shops, Bromleigh-dr., A. E. White; licensed premises, junction of Rolla-

*See also List of Contracts Open.

*** **In these lists every care is taken to ensure that information given is accurate and up to date, but it may occasionally happen that, owing to building owners taking the responsibility of commencing work before plans are finally approved by the local authorities, "proposed" works at the time of publication have been actually commenced. List of abbreviations on page 756.**

son-rd., Catesby-rd. and Burnaby-rd., Atkinsons Brewery, Ltd.; 19 houses, Court Leet-rd., and 17 houses, Frankpledge-rd., Merrett & Co.; 32 houses, Herrick-rd., Bold Building Co., Ltd.; 26 houses, Lord Lytton-av., between Sapphire-gate and Herrick-rd., F. C. W. Blockley; 28 houses, Dunchurch Highway, corner of Broad-ln., Hobley Bros.; 12 houses, Brownshill Green-rd., and 13 houses, Kelmscote-rd., A. Ward; 26 houses, Lord Lytton-av., 25 houses, Tennyson-rd., 24 houses, Herrick-rd., Breeze & Burdett; 19 houses, Longfellow-rd., 34 houses, Tennyson-rd., 12 houses, Lord Lytton-av., and 23 houses, Omar-rd., Breeze & Burdett.

Dagenham.—U.D.C. approved:—Copping Tile Co., Ltd., workshop and stores, Selinas-ln.; County of London Electric Supply Co., Ltd., electrical transforming sub-station on land off Whalebone-ln., and electrical transforming sub-station on land off Coombes-rd.; Texas Oil Co., Ltd., garage, Chequers-ln.; Ornstin Properties, Ltd., staff-room and stores for factory at Albion-rd.; S. R. Bryett, 26 houses off new street, south side of Church-st.; Briggs Motor Bodies, Ltd., alterations to existing buildings at company's premises, Chequers-ln.

Darlington.—Henry Pease & Co., The Mills, Darlington, intend to build canteen with large hall in Crown-st

Derby.—Worthington & Co., Ltd., The Brewery, Burton-on-Trent, propose hotel corner of Kedleston-rd. and Allestree-ln., Mackworth. Architects, Naylor, Sale & Widdows, St. Mary's-chams., St. Mary's Gate.

Dublin.—Plans passed by Corporation:—31-32, Back-ln. boot factory, S. Brown; Spring Garden-st., offices, Farmer Bros.; Terenure, addition, Presentation Convent school; 73, North Wall, offices, B. & I. Steampacket Co., Ltd.; Leahy's-terr., Sandymount, school, Very Rev. T. Ryan, P.P.; Pearse-st., warehouses and workshops, Hammond Lane Foundry Company, Ltd.; Harold's Cross, housing development, Hardwicke, Ltd.; Great Charles-st., factory, Irish Artistic Engraving Company, Ltd.; Trinity College, Dixon Memorial Hall, Trinity College; Drumcondra-rd., extension to factory, Irish Button Co., Ltd.; Fairview, extension, St. Vincent's Asylum.

Eton.—R.D.C. approved conditionally:—54 houses between Vicarage and Lent Green, Burnham, for Rix & Rix.

Gloucester.—Plans prepared by Waller & Son (F.), 17, College Green, for rebuilding of "Market House Inn," Eastgate-st.

Grimsby.—T.C. approved:—Colin-av., 8 houses in pairs, S. Cartledge & Son, Ltd.; Colin-av., estate plan for 258 houses, Carr-ln. and Welholme-rd. continuation, Exors. of S. H. Cartledge.

Guildford.—T.C. approved:—Bank premises, 150, High-st., Martins Bank, Ltd.; extension of P.A.M., Ltd.'s, factory off Merrow-st., Merrow; alterations and additions, Guildford Stores, Ltd., at 51, High-st., Guildford; extensions of Vaughan House, Chertsey-st., Workman's Home, Ltd.; reconstruction, warehouse and offices of F. J. Bailey, Ltd., Onslow-st.

Hammersmith.—B.C. approved public air-raid shelter at Becklow-gdns., and B.E. and S. to proceed with work, at £7,750.—Council approved negotiations being entered into with L.C.C. for utilisation of land for construction of conveniences on Brook Green open space, and B.E. to proceed with construction, at £1,700.—L.M. & S. Rly. Co. to be requested to carry out, at council's expense, repainting of ironwork of structure of Addison-gdns. bridge, at £200.—Plans passed: Allnatt, Ltd., factory, Hythe-rd. (Bentley Motors), single-storey building.

Hendon.—T.C. approved heating installation in Frith Manor junior and infant school at £1,520. Ministry consented.—At Colindale council school, additional accommodation to be provided at £6,050.—Advertisement to be issued inviting tenders for convenience in Woodcroft-pk.—Plans and estimates amounting to £12,700 been approved for roads and bridges in Page-st. improvement.—Plans passed:—Alterations, "The King's Head," inn, Ridgeway, N.W.7, Governors of Mill Hill School; amended plan of 35 houses, 14-82, and 34 houses, 41-107, Oakhampton-rd., Mill Hill, A. & B. Rose, per Hilbery Chaplin, Ltd.; alterations and additions, 129, Brent-st., N.W.4, Barclays Bank, Ltd., per Ley, Colbeck & Ptnrs.; addition to warehouse, Belle Vue-rd., N.W.4, Battys, per Burgess, Holden & Watson; boiler-house, laundry and messrooms, Manor House Hospital, North End-rd., N.W.11, Bethell & Swannell.

High Wycombe.—L.P.T.B., 55, Broadway, S.W.1, proposes to reconstruct and enlarge omnibus station and garage. Plans by chief architect, S. A. Heaps (L.).

Kensington.—B.C. approved: Site bounded by Dartmoor-st., Farmer-st., Uxbridge-st. and Jameson-st., 4 blocks of flats; 45-72, Princes-gate, 1-48, Princes-gdns. and Princes Gate-mews, houses and flats; 11-26, Royal Crescent-mews, one-storey garages; 41-61, Ladbroke-gr., block of flats; "Hour Glass" p.h., 277-283, Brompton-rd., new building line; 28 and 30, Chepstow-cres., block of flats; South End-gdns., block of flats abutting upon South End-row and South End; new road in extension of Abbotsbury-rd., 6 houses; 257-261, Kensington High-st., extension of garage abutting on Earl's Court-rd. and Pembroke-pl.

Kingston.—T.C. approved:—Coronation Club, High-st., additional squash racket court; Castle-st., shops, flats and showrooms; Richmond-rd., cinema and four shops; 1, 2 & 3, Crown Shopping Hall, Union-st., alterations and additions; "Sir Robert Peel," Hampden-rd., rebuilding; block of offices on site of 55, Eden-st.; Wood-st., banana warehouse; Park-rd. estate (Piddinghoe section), 5 blocks maisonettes, 9 pairs of bungalows.

Lancaster.—T.C. approved:—Rebuilding "White Horse" Inn, Church-st., Yates & Jackson; branch shop Hare Runs estate, Lancaster & District Co-operative Society.

Lancaster.—R.D.C. approved plans:—Alterations and extensions, C.E. school, Bolton-le-Sands, for Managers.—Board of Management of Royal Lancaster Infirmary propose extensions, Springfield Park.

Liverpool.—Plans passed by Corporation:—Rebuilding of p.h., 103, Beaumont-st., A. E. Shennan, for Bent's Brewery Co., Ltd.; 20 tenements, Silvester-st., and 20 tenements, Westminster-rd., for Corporation; 2 houses, Woolacombe-rd., and 20 houses, Churston-rd., A. E. Shennan, for Heathside Estates, Ltd.; motor 'bus garage and office and extension of tram shed, Speke-rd., Garston, for Corp.; 36 houses, Manvers-rd., Richard Owene & Son, for J. Williams; chapel and house, St. Mary's Settlement, Edge-ln., F. X. Velarde, for R. Drury; operating theatre, Smithdown-rd. hospital, for Corp.; 154 tenements, St. Domingo-rd., for Corp.—Edwards & Co., Ltd., 53 and 65, Naylor-st., propose additions to factory, 49-67, Naylor-st. Architects, W. P. Horsburgh & Son, D15, Exchange-bldgs.

London.—Corporation recommend additional accommodation at underground conveniences for men and women in Aldgate, and work to be carried out by L.P.T.B., at £6,200.—Plans passed: 31, Water-ln. ("Queen's Head" p.h.), rebuilding.—Council given permission for preparation of plans for roof over first floor of Market Garage, Spitalfields Market, and to obtain tenders. Victor Wilkins (F.), architect.

Manchester.—Plans approved by T.C.:—Club, Parkfield-rd., New Moston, for New Moston Social Club and Institute Trustees (secretary, A. Pearse, Parkfield-rd.); club-house, Church-rd., Northen Etchells, for Gatley Y.M.C.A. secretary, W. H. Barrell; 42 houses and 12 flats, Old Moat-ln., Withington, 32 houses and 8 flats, Matthews-ln., Lonsdale-rd. and St. Oswald's-rd., Levenshulme, for Housing Committee; storerooms, Vernon-st. and Newton-av., Longsight, for Parmeter, Hope & Sugden, Ltd., Newton-av., architect, A. Clayton, Duchy-chams., Clarence-st.; boot factory and cart shed, Manor-st. and Paddock-st., Ardwick, for Manchester and Salford Equitable Co-operative Society, Ltd., Downing-st.; office, Bowling-rd., Gorton, for C. H. Godfrey & Sons, Bowling-rd., Gorton; garage and workshop, New Wakefield-st., Oxford-st., for Shaws Buildings, Ltd., architects, Drury & Gomersall, 11, Oxford-rd.

March.—Plans prepared by Fovargue & Jakens, of new pavilion for Town Cricket Club.

Middleton.—T.C. approved:—Extensions to Central Iron-wks., Grimshaw-ln., Hunt & Moscrop, Ltd.

Newcastle-on-Tyne.—Marshall, Tweedy & Bourn, Grainger House, Blackett-st., architects for showroom and garage, Warwick-rd., for Reah Bros., New Bridge-st.—Leather works in Barrack-rd., belonging to J. Taylor Dunford & Co., to be reconstructed to plans by P. L. Browne, Son & Harding, Pearl-bldgs., Northumberland-st.—Machine shop proposed in Shields-rd. by C. A. Parsons & Co., Ltd., to plans by firm's own staff.

Newcastle (Staffs).—T. J. Madew, architect, 1, King-st., prepared plans for new works at Knutton.—J. Jones (Newcastle, Staffs), Ltd., Liverpool-rd., propose stores, Liverpool-rd.—G. L. D. Bates, Pits Green-ln., propose workshops.—Swetenham's, Ltd., Chesterton, propose bakery, Beasley-rd., Chesterton.

Oxford.—Oxfordshire Territorial Army and Air Force Association to build drill hall, gun sheds, garages, etc., in Northern By-pass road. Plans by G. T. Gardner (F.), 114, St. Aldate's, Oxford. No contracts placed.

Reading.—Laundry to be built in Basingstoke-rd. for Reading and District Co-operative Society, Ltd., Cheapside. Plans by L. G. Ekins (F.), chief architect, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. (Southern Area), 99, Leman-st., Stepney, E.1.

Rotherham.—Plans approved by T.C.:—Warehouse, West Gate, Anderson & Boyes & Co.; workshop, Don-st., Guest & Chrimes, Ltd., Don-st.; offices, Westgate, Halifax Building Society.

Rugby.—T.C. approved plans:—5 shops and houses, 8 bungalows, Reservoir-rd., Rugby Station estate, and 19 houses and 17 garages, and 8 bungalows, Westfield estate, for Davies Estates, Ltd.; extensions to factory, R. & W. H. Symington & Co., Ltd., Spring-st.; showrooms, offices and store, Russell-st., Rugby Co-operative Society, Ltd.; 20 houses, Rokeby estate, Bolt Building Co., Rokeby estate; additions, Oakfield, Milton-rd., Rugby Co-operative Society, Ltd.

Ryhope.—Early start is expected in £3,500 scheme for converting Leechmere Hall into hostel for single aged miners, for Durham Aged Miners' Homes Association. E. M. Lawson, Barras-bldgs., Barras Bridge, Newcastle-on-Tyne, architect.

Sevenoaks.—South Suburban Co-operative Society, Ltd., 99, London-rd., Croydon, proposes model bakery. Plans under direction of L. G. Ekins (F.), chief architect, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd. (Southern Area), 99, Leman-st., Stepney, E.1.

Shipley.—Plans for junior Catholic school at Windhill, submitted by managers of St. Walburga's school, were approved by Council. Council also decided to make grant of cost of proposed alterations and extensions to St. Walburga's school.

Slough.—Plans passed for drill hall in Stoke Poges-ln., for Slough and District Navy League Sea Cadet Corps., additions and alterations to St. Ethelbert's Roman Catholic school.

South Shields.—T. K. Page, Son & Bradbury, 75, King-st., architects for hotel at Marsden. Cost about £20,000.

Southall.—T.C. approved:—Extension to factory, west side of Brent-rd., Kearley & Tonge, Ltd.

Southampton.—T.C. approved:—T. Clark & Son, Ltd., 41 houses, Wakefield-rd. and Wycliffe-rd.; I. Sanders, for Miss J. E. Munday, mission hall (amended), Middle-rd. and South East-rd.; W. H. Masters, for T. Clark & Son, Ltd., garage and service station, Litchfield-rd. and Witts Hill; Weston, Burnett & Thorne, for F. & G. Goulden, 19 houses (amended), Burlesdon-rd. (plots Nos. 95 to 113); W. H. Masters, for T. Clark & Son, Ltd., new street and 16 houses (amended), Borough-rd. and Bassett-green; Weston, Burnett & Thorne, for Southampton Gaslight and Coke Co., new offices and showrooms, 166 and 168, Above Bar-st.; Fox & Sons, for Davis Estates, Ltd., 22 maisonnettes, Vale-dr.

Southend.—T.C. approved:—10 flats, 5 shops and houses, Bournemouth Park-rd., Southchurch-rd., Mrs. M. E. Rolls.

Spenborough.—Council approved:—Garage, for Central Motor & Engineering Co.

Stretford.—Montague Burton, Ltd. Hudson-rd. woollen mills, propose shops on 1152-1158, Chester-rd. Plans by Resident Architect, N. Martin (L.), Hudson-rd. woollen mills, Leeds.

Sunderland.—W. & T. R. Milburn, 17, Fawcett-st., Sunderland, architects for 31 lock-up garages, Back Tunstall Park, for E. S. Westcott, builder, 5, Rudland-ter.—Central Laundry, Ltd., Fulwell-rd., intends to build dry-cleaning extension at their premises. Plans by W. McAllister, of firm.—G. E. Matkin, Barclays Bank-chams., architect for 22 semi-detached houses in Ludlow-rd. for R. G. Finlay, Ltd.—Mineral water factory proposed on Pallion Trading Estate. W. & T. R. Milburn, 17, Fawcett-st., preparing sketch plans.

Wallsend-on-Tyne.—Canteen and cycle store to be built at Rising Sun Colliery pithead baths. Plans by J. G. Frizzel, Miners' Welfare Committee, Romney House, Marsham-st., Westminster, London, S.W.1.—Marshall, Tweedy & Bourn, Grainger House, Newcastle, architects for 5 shops for North Heaton Development Co.

Walsall.—William Butler & Co., Ltd., Springfield Brewery, Wolverhampton, propose rebuilding "Boot" Inn, Brooklands-rd. and Salters-row, Walsall Wood, Brownhills.

Walthamstow.—T.C. approved: 42 flats, Church-ln., W. C. Stock; extension, 147, High-st., A. G. Whatley; factory extension, Argyll-av., Lea Bridge Factory Estate, Ltd.

Wargrave.—Plans prepared for C. of E. senior schools. Architect, O. P. Milns (F.), 64, Wigmore-st., W.1.

Wednesbury.—T.C. approved:—E. Smith & Son, 82 houses, Park Hill, Oak Tree-rd. and Woden-rd. East; Atkinsons Brewery, Ltd., rebuilding "Golden Cross Inn," Market-pl.; Reliance Foundry Co., offices, pattern store, lavatories, messrooms and new foundry, Walsall-rd.

Widnes.—T.C. approved:—Isolation ward and extension to general ward, maternity home, High-field-rd., for Widnes Queen's Nurses' Association; hotel, Lunt's Heath-rd., Greenall Whitley & Co., Ltd.

Wolverhampton.—T.C. approved plans:—58 houses, Stafford-rd., Brookes & Edwards, 31, Queen-st.; 38 houses, Trysull-rd., Timmins & Davies, Rosemary-cres., Penn.

Wolverhampton.—T.C. approved:—Brookes & Edwards, Green-ln. and Pendeford-av., 26 houses; Timmins & Davies, Trysull-rd., 39 houses; Brookes & Edwards, Stafford-rd., Oxley, 32 houses; Parkinsons Road Transport, Temple-st., offices.

Wood Green.—B.C. approved:—G. W. Newman, for J. Corrie, 14 lock-up garages in New-rd.; M. T. Tudsbery, for B.B.C., alterations at television studio, Alexandra Palace.

Woolwich.—B.C. approved:—Halse & Sons, Ltd., 5, Chapel-hill, Woolwich, S.E.18, Well Hall-rd., Eltham, conversion of billiard hall into roller skating rink; S. W. Budd, 64, Victoria-st., S.W.1 (on behalf of W. Grafton & Co., Ltd.), Footscray-rd., Eltham, additions to factory premises; Gee, Walker & Slater, Ltd., Fitzmaurice-pl., Berkeley-sq., W.1 (on behalf of L.C.C.), Barnfield-rd. and Plumstead Common-rd., Plumstead, 134 tenements and 6 shops; E. Godfrey, 14, Boundaries-rd., Balham, S.W.12 (on behalf of the Royal Exchange Insurance Co.), Lombard sports pavilion, Footscray-rd., New Eltham, extension to club room, etc.; Halse & Sons, Ltd., 5, Chapel-hill, Woolwich, S.E.18 (on behalf of L.C.C.), St. Nicholas' hospital, Plumstead High-st., ward block and nurses' home at hospital; H. W. Tee, B.E., Town Hall, Westbourne-av., Eltham, extension to building and drainage at works depot; Wright & Renny, 1-3, Powis-st., Woolwich (on behalf of G. T. Scudamore), 18, Bowmead, 1-27, Birbetts-rd., and 23-25, Lavidge-rd., Eltham, 22 houses and garages; B.E., Town Hall, health centre, Sherard-rd., Eltham; Luckett & Son, 74, Griffin-rd., Plumstead, store building, 27, Plumstead-rd., Plumstead; Royal Arsenal Co-operative Society, Ltd., Woolwich, girls' rest room and extension of men's cloak room, 168-176, Eltham High-st.; G. S. N. Stone & Co., Staple Inn-bldgs., High Holborn, W.C.1, 16 houses and garages, Eltham Palace-rd., Eltham; P. Bilton (Eltham), Ltd., 113, Park-st., W.1, 20 houses, Crookston-rd., Eltham; New Ideal Homesteads, Ltd., Erith, maisonettes, road No. 2, Falconwood Station estate, Eltham, maisonettes, Lingfield-cres., Eltham.

Worthing.—T.C. approved:—Goldsmith & Pennells, for Portsmouth and Brighton United Breweries, Ltd., hotel, Upper Brighton-rd.; E. W. Owen, for R. L. Taylor, 9 blocks of 4 flats, 2 blocks of 2 flats and 7 garages to front Sea-pl. and proposed street adjoining east side of Sea-pl.; A. C. Draycott, for Kenrite Estates, Ltd., 11 blocks of 4 flats and 1 block of 2 flats to front Canterbury-rd.; Sompting Manor Estates (Worthing), Ltd., 30 houses to front Clarendon-rd., Paxmeade-cres. and Paxmeade-cl.; Duncan G. Gray & Ptnrs., for P. Freeman, 28 houses and garages, Jupps-ln.; Denman & Son, for T. R. Beckett, Ltd., printing works, offices and flat to front Shelley-rd. and Portland-rd.

RATES OF WAGES IN THE BUILDING TRADE

AS AND FROM 1st FEBRUARY, 1938.

[Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors.]

	Crafts-men.	Lab-ourers.		Crafts-men.	Lab-ourers.		Crafts-men.	Lab-ourers.		Crafts-men.	Lab-ourers.
Aberavon	1/7½	1/2½	Clitheroe	1/7½	1/2½	Isle of Wight	1/4½	1/0½	Sawbridgeworth	1/5½	1/1½
Aberdare	1/7	1/2½	Cobham (Surrey)	1/6½	1/2	Keighley	1/7½	1/2½	Saxmundham	1/3½	11½
Abergavenny	1/7	1/2½	Colchester	1/6½	1/2	Kenilworth	1/7½	1/2½	Scarborough	1/7	1/2½
Abingdon	1/6	1/1½	Colwyn Bay	1/6½	1/2	Kettering	1/7	1/2½	Scunthorpe	1/7½	1/2½
Accrington	1/7½	1/2½	Congleton	1/7	1/2½	Kidderminster	1/6½	1/2	Selby	1/7½	1/2½
Aldeburgh	1/3½	11½	Coventry	1/7½	1/2½	King's Lynn	1/5	1/0½	Sevenoaks	1/6	1/1½
Aldershot	1/5½	1/1½	Cranbrook	1/5	1/0½	Kirkham	1/7½	1/2½	Sheerness	1/5	1/0½
Alfreton	1/7½	1/2½	Cranleigh	1/5½	1/1½	Knowle	1/7	1/2½	Sheffield	1/7½	1/2½
Alnwick	1/7	1/2½	Crawley	1/5½	1/1½	Lancaster	1/7½	1/2½	Shipley	1/7½	1/2½
Altrincham	1/7½	1/2½	Crewe	1/6½	1/2	Leamington	1/7½	1/2½	Shoeburyness	1/7	1/2½
Amble	1/7	1/2½	Cromer	1/4½	1/0½	Leatherhead	1/6½	1/2	Shoreham	1/6½	1/2
Amersham	1/6	1/1½	Crowborough	1/5½	1/1½	Leeds	1/7½	1/2½	Shrewsbury	1/6½	1/2
Ammanford	1/7½	1/2½	Cuckfield	1/5½	1/1½	Leicester	1/7½	1/2½	Sittingbourne	1/5	1/0½
Andover	1/5½	1/1½	Darlington	1/7½	1/2½	Leighton Buzzard	1/4½	1/0½	Skegness	1/6½	1/2
Ardingley	1/5½	1/1½	Darwen	1/7½	1/2½	Letchworth	1/6	1/1½	Sleaford	1/6	1/1½
Arundel	1/5½	1/1½	Daventry	1/6	1/1½	Lewes	1/5½	1/1½	Slough	1/6½	1/2
Ascot	1/5½	1/1½	Deal	1/5	1/0½	Lichfield	1/6½	1/2	Southampton	1/7	1/2½
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	1/6	1/1½	Denbigh	1/6	1/1½	Lincoln	1/7½	1/2½	Southend-on-Sea	1/7	1/2½
Ashford (Kent)	1/5	1/0½	Derby	1/7½	1/2½	Littlehampton	1/5½	1/1½	Southport	1/7½	1/2½
Ashford (Middlesex)	1/7½	1/2½	Devizes	1/4*	1/0	Liverpool	‡§1/9½	¶	South Shields	1/7½	1/2½
Ashington	1/7	1/2½	Dewsbury	1/7½	1/2½	Llandudno	1/6½	1/2	Spalding	1/5½	1/1½
Ashtead	1/7½	1/2½	Didcot	1/5½	1/1½	Llanelly	1/7½	1/2½	Stafford	1/7	1/2½
Ashton-under-Lyme	1/7½	1/2½	Diss	1/4	1/0	London—			Staines	1/6½	1/2
Aylesbury	1/5½	1/1½	Doncaster	1/7½	1/2½	12 m. radius	1/9*	1/3½	Stamford	1/6½	1/2
Aylsham	1/4½	1/0½	Dorchester	1/5*	1/0½	12-15 m. radius	1/8½*	1/3½	Stevenage	1/6	1/1½
Bagshot	1/5½	1/1½	Dorking	1/6	1/1½	Long Eaton	1/7½	1/2½	Stockport	1/7½	1/2½
Banbury	1/5½	1/1½	Dover	1/5	1/0½	Longton	1/7½	1/2½	Stockton-on-Tees	1/7½	1/2½
Barnsley	1/7½	1/2½	Dovercourt	1/5½	1/1½	Loughborough	1/7½	1/2½	Stoke-on-Trent	1/7½	1/2½
Barnstaple	1/5½	1/1½	Driffield	1/6	1/1½	Louth	1/6	1/1½	Stourbridge	1/7	1/2½
Barrow-in-Furness	1/7½	1/2½	Droitwich	1/6½	1/2	Lowestoft	1/5½	1/1½	Stourport	1/6½	1/2
Barry	1/7½	1/2½	Dudley	1/7½	1/2½	Luton	1/7	1/2½	Stowmarket	1/4	1/0
Basingstoke	1/5½	1/1½	Dunstable	1/5½	1/1½	Macclesfield	1/7	1/2½	Stratford-on-Avon	1/6	1/1½
Bath	1/6½	1/2	Durham City	1/7½	1/2½	Maidenhead	1/6	1/1½	Stroud	1/6†	1/1½
Batley	1/7½	1/2½	Eastbourne	1/6½	1/2	Maidstone	1/6	1/1½	Sunderland	1/7½	1/2½
Beaconsfield	1/6	1/1½	E.Glam. (Mon. Val.)	1/7	1/2½	Malvern	1/6	1/1½	Sutton Coldfield	1/7½	1/2½
Beccles	1/4	1/0	East Grinstead	1/5½	1/1½	Manchester	1/7½	1/2½	Swaffham	1/3½	11½
Bedford	1/6½	1/2	Edenbridge	1/5½	1/1½	Manningtree	1/4	1/0	Swanage	1/5½*	1/1½
Berkhamsted	1/5	1/0½	Ely	1/4	1/0	Mansfield	1/7½	1/2½	Swansea	1/7½	1/2½
Berwick	1/7	1/2½	Epping	1/7½	1/2½	March	1/4½	1/0½	Swindon	1/6*	1/1½
Beverley	1/7½	1/2½	Exeter	1/6½†	1/2	Margate	1/5	1/0½	Tamworth	1/7	1/2½
Bexhill-on-Sea	1/5½	1/1½	Exmouth	1/5½	1/1½	Market Harborough	1/6½	1/2	Taunton	1/5½	1/1½
Bideford	1/5½	1/1½	Fakenham	1/4	1/0	Matlock	1/6	1/1½	Tenterden	1/5	1/0½
Biggleswade	1/5	1/0½	Falmouth	1/6	1/1½	Melton Constable	1/3½	11½	Thames Haven	1/7½	1/2½
Billericay	1/5	1/0½	Fareham	1/6½	1/2	Melton Mowbray	1/6½	1/2	Thetford	1/4	1/0
Birchington	1/5	1/0½	Faversham	1/5	1/0½	Merthyr Tydfil	1/7	1/2½	Thorpe Bay	1/7	1/2½
Birkenhead	‡§1/9½	¶	Felixstowe	1/6	1/1½	Middlesbrough	1/7½	1/2½	Todmorden	1/7½	1/2½
Birmingham	1/7½	1/2½	Filey	1/6	1/1½	Middleton	1/7½	1/2½	Tonbridge	1/6	1/1½
Bishop Auckland	1/7½	1/2½	Fleetwood	1/7½	1/2½	Middlewich	1/6½	1/2	Torquay	1/7	1/2½
Bishops Stortford	1/6	1/1½	Flint	1/7	1/2½	Milford Haven	1/5½	1/1½	Totnes	1/5½	1/1½
Blackburn	1/7½	1/2½	Folkestone	1/5	1/0½	Morecambe	1/7½	1/2½	Trowbridge	1/4½*	1/0½
Blackpool	1/7½	1/2½	Frinton-on-Sea	1/5½	1/1½	Morley	1/7½	1/2½	Truro	1/4½	1/0½
Blyth	1/7½	1/2½	Frome	1/4½*	1/0½	Mundesley	1/4½	1/0½	Tunbridge Wells	1/6	1/1½
Bognor Regis	1/5½	1/1½	Gainsborough	1/6½	1/2	Nantwich	1/6½	1/2	Uppingham	1/6	1/1½
Bolton	1/7½	1/2½	Gateshead	1/7½	1/2½	Nelson	1/7½	1/2½	Uttoxeter	1/6	1/1½
Bournemouth	1/6½	1/2	Gillingham (Kent)	1/6	1/1½	Newark-on-Trent	1/6½	1/2	Wakefield	1/7½	1/2½
Bracknell	1/5½	1/1½	Glossop	1/7½	1/2½	Newbury	1/5½	1/1½	Walsall	1/7½	1/2½
Bradford	1/7½	1/2½	Gloucester	1/6½†	1/2	Newcastle-on-Tyne	1/7½	1/2½	Walsden	1/7½	1/2½
Bradford-on-Avon	1/4½*	1/0½	Godalming	1/5½	1/1½	Newcastle-u-Lyme	1/7½	1/2½	Walton-on-Naze	1/5½	1/1½
Braintree	1/5½	1/1½	Goole	1/7½	1/2½	New Forest	1/4½	1/0½	Ware	1/6½	1/2
Brentwood	1/7	1/2½	Gosport	1/6½	1/2	Newmarket	1/5½	1/1½	Warminster	1/4½*	1/0½
Bridgwater	1/5½	1/1½	Grantham	1/6½	1/2	Newport, Mon.	1/7½	1/2½	Warrington	1/7½	1/2½
Bridlington	1/7	1/2½	Gravesend	1/7	1/2½	Newport Pagnell	1/5½	1/1½	Warwick	1/7½	1/2½
Brighouse	1/7½	1/2½	Great Yarmouth	1/5½	1/1½	Northampton	1/7½	1/2½	Wellingborough	1/7	1/2½
Brighton	1/6½	1/2	Grimsby	1/7½	1/2½	Norwich	1/7½	1/2½	Wells (Norfolk)	1/3½	11½
Bristol	1/7½	1/2½	Guildford	1/5½	1/1½	Nottingham	1/7½	1/2½	Welwyn	1/6½	1/2
Broadstairs	1/5	1/0½	Guilsborough	1/6	1/1½	Nuneaton	1/7½	1/2½	Welwyn Gar. City	1/7½	1/2½
Bromsgrove	1/6½	1/2	Halifax	1/7½	1/2½	Oakham	1/6	1/1½	West Bromwich	1/7½	1/2½
Buckley	1/7½	1/2½	Hanley	1/7½	1/2½	Oldham	1/7½	1/2½	Westcliff-on-Sea	1/7	1/2½
Bungay	1/3½	11½	Harpenden	1/6	1/1½	Ormskirk	1/7½	1/2½	Weston-super-Mare	1/6½	1/2
Burnham-on-Crouch	1/4	1/0	Harrogate	1/7½	1/2½	Oxford	1/7	1/2½	Weybridge	1/6½	1/2
Burnley	1/7½	1/2½	Hartlepools	1/7½	1/2½	Oxted	1/6	1/1½	Weymouth	1/5*	1/0½
Burslem	1/7½	1/2½	Harwich	1/5½	1/1½	Paignton	1/7	1/2½	Whitby	1/6½	1/2
Burton-onTrent	1/7½	1/2½	Haslemere	1/5½	1/1½	Peterborough	1/7	1/2½	Whitstable	1/5	1/0½
Bury	1/7½	1/2½	Hastings	1/5½	1/1½	Plymouth	1/7½	1/2½	Widnes	1/7½	1/2½
Bury St. Edmunds	1/5	1/0½	Hatfield	1/6½	1/2	Pontefract	1/7½	1/2½	Wigan	1/7½	1/2½
Buxton	1/7	1/2½	Haywards Heath	1/5½	1/1½	Pontypridd	1/7	1/2½	Wigton	1/6	1/1½
Byfleet	1/6	1/1½	Hednesford	1/7	1/2½	Portsmouth	1/6½	1/2	Willington	1/7	1/2½
Cambridge	1/7	1/2½	Hemel Hempstead	1/6½	1/2	Port Talbot	1/7½	1/2½	Wilmslow	1/7½	1/2½
Canterbury	1/5	1/0½	Henley-on-Thames	1/5½	1/1½	Preston	1/7½	1/2½	Winchester	1/5½	1/1½
Cardiff	1/7½	1/2½	Hereford	1/5½*	1/1½	Pulborough	1/5½	1/1½	Windermere	1/6	1/1½
Carlisle	1/7½	1/2½	Herne Bay	1/5	1/0½	Ramsgate	1/5	1/0½	Windsor	1/6½	1/2
Carnforth	1/7½	1/2½	Hertford	1/6½	1/2	Reading	1/6½	1/2	Wisbech	1/4½	1/0½
Castleford	1/7½	1/2½	Heysham	1/7½	1/2½	Redditch (Northern)	1/6½	1/2	Witham	1/5½	1/1½
Caterham	1/7½	1/2½	Hitchin	1/6	1/1½	Redhill	1/6	1/1½	Woking	1/6	1/1½
Chard	1/4½*	1/0½	Hoddesdon	1/6½	1/2	Reigate	1/6	1/1½	Wokinguam	1/5½	1/1½
Chatham	1/6	1/1½	Holt (Norfolk)	1/3½	11½	Retford	1/6	1/1½	Wolverhampton	1/7½	1/2½
Chelmsford	1/6	1/1½	Horley	1/5½	1/1½	Rickmansworth	1/7	1/2½	Woodbridge	1/4½	1/0½
Cheltenham	1/6½	1/2	Horsham	1/5½	1/1½	Ripon	1/6	1/1½	Worcester	1/7	1/2½
Chepstow	1/6½	1/2	Horwich	1/7½	1/2½	Rochdale	1/7½	1/2½	Workington	1/6½	1/1½
Chertsey	1/6½	1/2	Huddersfield	1/7½	1/2½	Rochester	1/6	1/1½	Worksop	1/6	1/2
Chester	1/7½	1/2½	Hull	1/7½	1/2½	Rugby	1/7½	1/2½	Worthing	1/5½	1/1½
Chesterfield	1/7½	1/2½	Hunstanton	1/4	1/0	Saffron Walden	1/4	1/0	Wrexham	1/7	1/2½
Chichester	1/5½	1/1½	Huntingdon	1/4½	1/0½	St. Albans	1/7	1/2½	Wroxham	1/5	1/0½
Chorley	1/7½	1/2½	Ilfracombe	1/5½	1/1½	St. Helens	1/7½	1/2½	Wycombe	1/6	1/1½
Cirencester	1/5*	1/0½	Ingatestone	1/5½	1/1½	St. Neots	1/4½	1/0½	Wymondham	1/4	1/0
Clacton	1/5½	1/1½	Ipswich	1/6½	1/2	Salisbury City	1/4½*	1/0½	Yeovil	1/5½	1/1½
Cleveleys	1/7½	1/2½	Isle of Thanet	1/5	1/0½	Salisbury Plain	1/5½*	1/1½	York	1/7½	1/2½

* Painters 1d. less than other Craftsmen. † Painters ½d. less than other Craftsmen. ‡ Plasterers 1/10

¶ Tradesmen's Labourers 1/4½. Navvies and General Labourers 1/3½

§ Joiners, Plumbers, Bricklayers, Tilers and Masons receive 2/- per week or 4d. per day Tool Money.

For Building Trade Wages in Scotland see page 761

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON.

Note.—These prices apply to new buildings only. They cover superintendence by foreman and carry a profit of 10 per cent. on the prime cost, without establishment charges. A percentage of 1½ should be added for Employers' Liability and National Health and Unemployment Acts, and from 1s. 6d. per £100 Fire Insurance. The whole of the information given is copyright.

		£	s.	d.
PRELIMINARIES.				
Hoardings, with suitable gate, 8 ft. high	per ft. run	0	3	0
Steel scaffolding for brickwork	per sqre.	1	5	0
Steel scaffolding for stone building	,,	1	10	0
Steel gantry for stone building	per ft. run	2	10	0
Office, shed for cement and mess-room	say	75	0	0
EXCAVATOR.				
Digging, throwing out and filling into carts and carting to shoot, 5 ft. deep	per yd. cube	0	7	9
Add if stiff clay	,,	0	1	0
Add for every additional 5 ft.	,,	0	0	6
Add if in trenches	,,	0	0	9
Add to price of digging for breaking up concrete foundation and brickwork	,,	0	10	0
Return, fill and ram	,,	0	1	9
Fill into carts and cart away	,,	0	3	6
Planking and strutting to trenches	per ft. super	0	0	3½
Planking and strutting to sides of basement excavation next roadway	,,	0	1	4
Needling, flying and raking shores and removing after and carting away	per ft. cube	0	6	9
CONCRETOR.				
Portland cement and ballast concrete 1-6 in. foundations	per yd. cube	1	2	0
Add in underpinning in short lengths	,, ,,	0	6	0
Concrete in floors, ¾ in. aggregate, and sand, 1-2-4—				
4 in. thick	per yd. super	0	3	4
6 in. thick	,, ,,	0	4	8
Add if trowelled smooth	,, ,,	0	0	9
Add for hoisting, each floor	,, ,,	0	0	3
Concrete 1-2-4 in. beams and stanchions	per ft. cube	0	1	4
Concrete in lintols, with steel rod reinforcement each 4½ in. width and shuttering	,, ,,	0	4	0
1½ in. centering, with stout supports for concrete floors	per square	2	2	0
Do. to sides and soffites of beams	per ft. super	0	0	8
Do. to sides of stanchions	,, ,,	0	0	7
Steel rod reinforcement under ⅝ in. diameter, cut, bent and placed in position	per cwt.	1	8	0
Do. do. over ⅝ in. diameter	,,	1	5	0
BRICKWORK.				
Reduced to 1½ brick in flettons, lime mortar	per rod	26	0	0
Add for 2nd hard stocks	,,	8	0	0
Add for Blue Staffordshire	,,	22	0	0
Add to above if in 1-4 cement	,,	0	15	0
Add if in backing to stonework	,,	1	5	0
Add if in underpinning in cement	,,	4	10	0
Add if above 40 ft. to 60 ft. high	,,	2	0	0
SUNDRIES.				
Damp course in double course of slates, breaking joint	per ft. super	0	0	11
Vertical do. do.	,,	0	1	2
Bitumastic	,,	0	0	5
Lead core	,,	0	0	10
Cut, tooth and bond new to old brickwork	,,	0	1	0
Rake out joints of brickwork	,,	0	0	1
Leave chase for concrete floor	per ft. run	0	0	2
Cut chase 4½ in. deep for concrete floor	,,	0	1	2
Leave chase for vertical pipe	,,	0	0	4
Cut chase for vertical pipe	,,	0	1	4
Rake out joint for flashings and point	,,	0	0	2
Do. stepped do.	,,	0	0	4
Do. for asphalt skirting	,,	0	0	2
Build in ends of timbers	each	0	0	4
Do. steel joists up to 12 in. deep	,,	0	0	6
Do. step and make good facings	,,	0	1	6
Set and flaunch chimney pots	,,	0	7	6
Render fire openings	,,	0	2	0
Bed and point door frames one side	,,	0	3	0
Do. both sides	,,	0	4	6
Do. window frames, one side	,,	0	4	0
Setting only register grate	,,	1	0	0
Do. interior hearths and mantles	,,	1	15	0
Do. kitchen range, large	,,	5	0	0
Fix air brick and form flue	,,	0	2	0
Cut holes for pipes and make good facings, 9 in. wall	,,	0	2	0
Do. do. 13½ in. wall	,,	0	2	6
Do. large pipes and do. 9 in. wall	,,	0	3	0
Do. do. 13½ in. wall	,,	0	3	6
FACINGS.				
Extra for facings in Flemish bond for each 10s. per thousand over the price of Flettons	per ft. super		0	1½
Pointing facings to approval	,,		0	3
Arches extra over Flettons in stocks	,,		0	8
Do. in reds	,,		1	0
Do rubbed and gauged in putty	,,		5	9

		£	s.	d.
PARTITIONS.				
2 in. breeze slab partitions in cement	per yd. super		4	0
3 in. do. do.	,,		4	6
2 in. hollow-tile do.	,,		4	9
3 in. do. do.	,,		5	6
PAVING.				
1 in. granolithic paving gauged 5—2	per yd. super		2	7
1¼ in. do. do.	,,		2	11
1 in. × 6 in. covered skirting	per ft. run		0	10
ASPHALT (NATURAL).				
½ in. horizontal damp course	per ft. super		0	6
⅝ in. horizontal damp course	,,		0	8
¾ in. vertical do. in two layers	per yd. super		9	6
¾ in. in flats, two layers	,,		6	0
Angle fillet	per ft. run		0	3
6 in. skirting and angle fillet and jointing top edge	,,		1	0
DRAINAGE.				
Excavate, trench for drain and throw out, return, fill and ram, and including any planking and strutting required, and cart away surplus earth per ft. run	1 ft. deep	0	5	
	2 ft. deep	0	10	
	3 ft. deep	1	3	
	4 ft. deep	1	8	
	5 ft. deep	4	2	
	6 ft. deep	5	0	
	7 ft. deep	5	10	
	8 ft. deep	6	8	
4 in. best quality glazed stoneware drain pipe, socketed joints, yarn and neat cement, on and including cement concrete bed, 18 in. wide and 6 in. thick, and benched up on each side of pipe	per ft. run		2	4
6 in. do. do. do. but concrete bed 20 in. and 6 in. thick	,,		3	0
9 in. do. do. do. but concrete bed 23 in. wide and 6 in. thick	,,		4	11
Extra for 4 in. bends	each		2	6
Do. 6 in. ,,	,,		3	6
Do. 9 in. ,,	,,		5	6
Extra for 4 in, junctions	,,		2	9
Do. 6 in. ,,	,,		3	9
Do. 9 in. ,,	,,		6	0
4 in. stoneware gully, encased in concrete and making good granolithic paving	,,		13	0
6 in. do.	,,		14	0
9 in. do.	,,		18	6
4 in. stoneware interceptor, and surround with concrete	,,	1	5	0
6 in. do.	,,	1	10	0
9 in. do.	,,	2	10	0
IRON DRAINS.				
4 in. C.I. drain and laying and jointing in molten lead	per ft. run		3	4
6 in. do. do.	,,		5	0
Extra for 4 in. bends	each		10	0
Extra for 6 in. bends	,,		18	0
Extra for 4 in. junctions	,,		17	6
Extra for 6 in. junctions	,,		30	0
MASON.				
Bath stone and all labour, fixed	per ft. cube		10	9
Portland stone and all labour, fixed	,, ,,		17	9
York stone templates, fixed	,, ,,		12	6
York stone steps, fixed	,, ,,		16	0
York stone cills, fixed	,, ,,	1	2	0
SLATER.				
24 × 12 Bangor slates laid to 3 in. lap secured with zinc nails	per square	3	18	6
20 × 10 do.	,,	3	13	6
16 × 8 do.	,,	3	11	6
Extra to eaves course	per ft. run		0	9
Extra to top edge and square abutments	,,		0	4½
Extra to verge and labour only, bedding and pointing	,,		0	7½
Raking, cutting and waste	,,		0	7
Half-round red ridge tile	,,		1	2
Half-round blue ridge tile	,,		1	8
Fixing only soakers	per dozen		0	9
Red hand-made sand-faced tiles laid to 4 in. gauge, nailed every fifth course with galvanised iron nails	per square	3	0	0
Extra to eaves course	per ft. run		0	5
Extra to top edge and square abutments	,, ,,		0	3½
Extra to verge and bed and point	,, ,,		0	11
Half-round ridge	,, ,,		1	4
Bonnet hips, including cutting and waste (both sides)	,, ,,		3	8
Valley tiles, including cutting and waste (both sides)	,, ,,		3	6
Fixing only soakers	per dozen		0	9

CURRENT PRICES FOR BUILDING WORK IN LONDON.—continued.

CARPENTER AND JOINER.

		s.	d.
Fir framed in plates	per ft. cube	4	0
Do. jointa	,, ,,	4	6
Do. roofs, etc.	,, ,,	5	3
Do. trusses	,, ,,	6	9

		¾in.	1in.	1¼in.
Deal rough close boarding	per sq.	32/-	38/-	47/-
Battens for slating	,,	10/-	11/-	12/-
Centre for arches	per ft. super			1 6
Gutter boards and bearer	,, ,,			1 0

FLOORING.

		¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Deal edges shot	per sq.	—	41/-	49/-	58/-
Do. tongued and grooved	,,	—	46/-	55/-	67/-
Do. matchings	,,	42/-	47/6	—	—
Moulded skirtings, including backings and grounds	per ft. super	1/4	1/7	1/9	2/3
Mitres	each	-/6	-/8	-/9	1/-
Stop ends	,,	-/3	-/4	-/4	-/6

SASHES AND FRAMES.

		s.	d.
One-and-a-half in. moulded sashes	per ft. super	1	9
Two in. do. do.	,, ,,	2	0
Add for fitting and fixing	,, ,,	0	2
Deal cased frames, 1 in. linings, 1¼ in. pulley and stiles, 2 in. moulded sashes, in squares, hardwood cill, double hung with pulleys, lines and weights, average size	,, ,,	3	3

DOORS.

		1½in.	1¾in.	2in.
Two-panel square framed	per ft. super	2 1	2 3	2 5
Four-panel do.	,, ,,	2 4	2 6	2 9
Two-panel moulded both sides	,, ,,	2 6	2 9	2 11
Four-panel do. do.	,, ,,	2 9	2 11	3 2

		£	s.	d.
Flush doors. 1¼ in. to 2 in. finished thickness skeleton core, covered each side with Columbian pine ply, solid pine edging, 2 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in.	each	1	15	0
Do., covered with Gaboon mahogany ply, solid mahogany edging, 2 ft. 6 in. by 6 ft. 6 in.	,,	2	0	0
Solid core, all as first item	,,	2	0	0
Solid core, all as second item	,,	2	5	0
Shaped peep holes, 4 sided	,,	0	5	0
Hexagonal holes	,,	0	6	0
Circular holes	,,	0	7	0

FRAMES.

		s.	d.
Deal wrot moulded and rebated	per ft. cube	12	0
Hardwood do. do.	,, ,,	36	0

		1in.	1¼in.	1½in.
Plain deal jamb linings, framed	per ft. super	1 7	1 8	1 11
Deal shelves and bearers	,, ,,	1 2	1 4	1 7
Add if cross-tongued	,, ,,	-/2	-/2	-/2
Deal window board, tongued to oak cill and bearers	,, ,,	1 6	1 9	2 0
Deal moulding, tongued and grooved to window board	per ft. run			0 6

SUNDRIES.

		s.	d.
Deal architrave, including mitres per sectional inch.	per ft. run	0	1
Glazing beads, deal fixed	,, ,,	0	2
Do. fixed with brass screws and cups	,, ,,	0	4
Rebate	,, ,,	0	0½
Groove	,, ,,	0	0½
Notching	,, ,,	0	2
Tongued and grooved angle	,, ,,	0	3½
Rounded heel and hollow	,, ,,	0	2½

STAIRCASES.

		1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.
Deal treads and risers on and including rough brackets	per ft. super	2/-	2/3	2/8	—
Deal strings, wrot and framed	,, ,,	—	—	2/2	2/8
Housings	each				0 9
Mahogany handrail, average 3 in. x 3 in.	per ft. run				5 6
Add if ramped	,, ,,				11 0
Add if wreathed	,, ,,			1	2 0

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY.

	s.	d.
Barrel bolts	0	8
Sash fasteners	1	0
Casement fasteners	1	2
Casement stays	1	2

FIXING ONLY IRONMONGERY—*Continued.*

	£	s.	d.
Flush bolts		1	6
Cupboard locks		1	6
Rim locks and furniture		2	0
Mortice locks and furniture		4	0
Floor springs, including oil	1	0	0
Overhead springs		5	0

FOUNDER AND SMITH.

		£	s.	d.
Rolled steel joists	per cwt.	1	1	0
Compound girders	,,	1	4	0
Stanchions	,,	1	6	0
Roofwork	,,	1	12	0

RAINWATER GOODS.

		3 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.
Half-round eaves gutters and fixing	per ft. run	1/3	1/4	1/10	1/11
Ogee do. do.	,, ,,	1/5	1/6	2/1	2/9
R.W. pipe and fixing	,, ,,	1/7	2/1	—	—
Extra for shoes and bends	each	3/3	4/6	—	—
Do. stopped ends	,,	1/3	1/7	2/-	3/-
Do. nozzles and angles	,,	2/7	3/-	4/2	4/8

PLUMBER.

		s.	d.
Milled lead and laying in flashings and gutters	per cwt.	40	0
Do. in flats	,,	39	0
Extra labour and solder in cesspools	each	6	0
Welt joint	per ft. run	0	4
Soldered seam	,, ,,	1	6
Copper nailing—close	,, ,,	0	3
Do. do. open	,, ,,	0	2
Soldered dots	each	2	0
Bossed ends to rolls	,,	0	6

	½in.	¾in.	1in.	1¼in.	1½in.	2in.	4in.
Lead overflow per ft. run	-/8½	1/-	1/6	1/9	2/1	2/9	—
,, service ,,	1/2	1/9	2/8	3/6	4/-	5/3	—
,, soil ,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	6/-
Bends in pipe each	—	—	—	—	1/9	2/-	5/6
Wiped solder joints ,,	1/9	2/3	2/6	3/-	3/4	4/-	5/9
Lead traps and cleaning screws ,,	—	—	—	6/6	9/6	—	—
Stopcocks and joints ,,	11/-	14/-	18/-	—	—	—	—

PLASTERER.

		s.	d
Render, float and set in lime and hair	per yd. super	2	0
Do. narrow widths	per ft. super	0	4
Do. and set with Sirapite	per yd. super	2	3
Do. narrow widths	per ft. super	0	4
Do. and set with Keenes	per yd. super	3	0
Do. narrow widths	per ft. super	0	5½
Add sawn lathing	per yd. super	1	4
Add metal lathing (not including hangers or runners for suspended ceilings)	,, ,,	2	4
Portland cement screed	,, ,,	1	7
Do. plain face	,, ,,	3	3
Mouldings in plaster	per 1 in. girth	0	1½

GLAZIER.

		s.	d.
24 oz. sheet	per ft. super	0	7½
26 oz. sheet	,, ,,	0	8
24 oz. Obscured sheet	,, ,,	0	8½
Double Cathedral	,, ,,	0	9½
Majestic	,, ,,	0	10
Flemish	,, ,,	0	10
Pinhead Morocco	,, ,,	0	10
¼ in. rough rolled or cast plate	,, ,,	0	10¾
¼ in. wired cast plate	,, ,,	1	1¾

PAINTER.

		s.	d.
Preparing and distempering, two coats	per yd. super	0	7½
Knotting and priming	,, ,,	0	7
Plain painting, one coat	,, ,,	0	9
Do. two coats	,, ,,	1	2
Do. three coats	,, ,,	1	9
Do. four coats	,, ,,	2	4
Graining	,, ,,	2	3
Varnishing, twice	,, ,,	1	9
Sizing	,, ,,	0	3
Flatting	,, ,,	0	7
Enamel	,, ,,	1	1
Wax polishing	per ft. super	0	6
French polishing	,, ,,	1	2
Preparing for and hanging paper	per piece	2/- to	4/-

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS*

Owing to the exceptional circumstances which prevail at the present time prices of materials should be confirmed by inquiry.

CHANGES OF THE WEEK.—Lead advances by 10s.

BRICKS, &c.

Delivered to site, City and Central Area, Full Lorry Loads.

	£ s. d.
Best Stocks	4 15 0
Second Hard Stocks	4 8 0

Per 1,000. Delivered at London Goods Stations.

2½ in Phorpres.	King's Cross Station. per 1,000. s. d.	To sites in W.C. District. per 1,000. s. d.
Pressed bricks	46 3	50 6
Cellular bricks	46 3	50 6
Keyed bricks	48 3	52 6
Cellular Keyed bricks	48 3	52 6
Rustic bricks	*66 3	*70 6
Cellular Rustic bricks	*66 3	*70 6
Single Bullnose	64 3	68 6
White bricks	*66 3	*70 6
Sandfaced bricks	—	75 6

* Subject to a special discount of 2s. per 1,000 if accompanied by order for Pressed

	£ s. d.
White Midhurst Facing Bricks (delivered London site)	3 12 6
Best blue Pressed Staffs	8 6 6
Do., Bullnose	8 16 6
Blue Wire Cuts	7 4 0

Best Stourbridge Fire Brick:—

£ s. d.		£ s. d.
2½ in. 7 15 0	3 in.	8 15 0

GLAZED BRICKS—

Best White Ivory and Salt Glazed Stretcher	24 0 0	D'ble Str'tch'rs	32 10 0
		D'ble Headers	29 10 0
Headers	23 10 0	One side & two ends	33 10 0
Quoins, Bullnose and 4½in. Flats.	30 10 0	Two sides&one end Splays and Squints	34 10 0
			31 0 0

Second Quality, £1 per 1,000 less than best. Cream and buff, £2 extra over white. Other colours. Hard Glaze, £5 10s. extra over white.

PARTITION SLABS.

Delivered London Area.

"PHORPRES" HOLLOW PARTITION BLOCKS.

2" per yd. sup.	2 3	3" per yd. sup.	2 9
2½" " "	2 6	4" " "	3 1

CLINKER CONCRETE.

2" per yd. sup.	1 6	3" per yd. sup.	2 0
2½" " "	1 8	4" " "	2 4

CRANHAM TERRA COTTA.

2" per yd. sup.	3 0	3" per yd. sup.	3 8
2½" " "	3 6	4" " "	4 7

HEMPSTEAD—KEYED TWO SIDES.

12" x 9" x 2"	2 6	12" x 9" x 3"	3 0
12" x 9" x 2½"	2 9	12" x 9" x 4"	3 9

Per yard super d/d. Free on site, London

	s. d.	
Thames Ballast	7 3	per yd.
Pit Ballast	6 3	" "
Pit Sand	7 9	" "
Washed Sand	8 3	" "
¾in. Shingle	7 3	" "
¾in. Broken Brick	11 3	" "
Pan Breeze	8 3	" "

delivered 2 miles radius Paddington.

CEMENT.

Best British Portland Cement. Standard Specification delivered London Area in jute sacks (11 to ton), or paper bags (20 to ton) free (non-returnable):—

	£ s. d.
4 ton loads and upwards site Per ton	2 2 0
1 ton to 4 tons site	2 5 0
Alongside Vauxhall in 80-ton lots	1 19 6
"Ferrocrete" Rapid Hardening Cement:—	
4 ton loads and upwards site	2 8 0
1 ton to 4 tons site	2 11 0
Alongside Vauxhall in 80-ton lots	2 5 6

Stores in Reserved Bins at Works 1/6 ton extra.

NOTE.—Jute sacks are charged 1s. 6d. each and credited 1s. 6d. nett, if returned in good condition within three months, carriage paid.

"Aquacrete" Water Repellent, "Blue Circle" Cement, 30/- per ton extra on ordinary "Blue Circle" Portland Cement prices.

"Colorcrete" Nos. 1 and 2 Coloured Rapid Hardening Portland Cement in 1-cwt. paper bags free (non-returnable) in 1-ton lots and upwards site. 3 9 0

"Colorcrete," not rapid-hardening, in 1-cwt. paper bags free (non-returnable), according to colour, from £7 to £15 10s. per ton.

"Snowcrete" White Portland Cement in 1-cwt. paper bags free (non-returnable) 1 tons and upwards site. 8 15 0

Super Cement (Waterproof) paper bags free	3 12 0		
Roman Cement	£6 15	Keene's Cement, White	6 0 0
Parian Cement	£6 0	" " Pink	5 12 6

Cementone Colours for cement according to tints per cwt. from £2 16s. 0d.

PLASTER.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Coarse, Pink	3 2 0	Sirapite, Coarse	3 10 0
" White	3 12 6	" Finish	3 18 0
Pioneer	3 10 6		
Super Carbo	2 7 6	4-ton loads & over London Area, paper bags free.	
Carbo Setting	2 12 6		
Best Ground Blue		Grey Stone Lime	2 2 0
Lias Lime	1 17 6	Chalk Lime	2 2 0
GraniteChippings	1 12 0	Hair per cwt.	2 7 6

NOTE.—Sacks are charged 1s. 9d. each, and credited 1s. 6d., if returned in good condition within three months, carriage paid.

Stourbridge Fireclay in sacks 37s. per ton at rly. dep.

STONE.

BATH STONE.—Delivered in railway trucks at Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., or South Lambeth, G.W.R., per ft. cube. s. d. 2 10½

BEER STONE—RANDOM BLOCK—

Free on rail at Seaton Station per ft. cube	2 3
Delivered free on rail Nine Elms, S.R. "	3 1½

Selected approximate size one way, 1d. per cubic ft. extra, selected approximately three sizes or for special work, 3d. per cubic ft. extra.

PORTLAND STONE—

	s. d.
Brown Whitbed, in random blocks of 20 ft. average, delivered in railway trucks at Nine Elms, S. Rly., South Lambeth Station, G.W.R., and Westbourne Park, Paddington, G.W.R., per ft. cube	4 5
Do. do. delivered on road waggons as above stations, per ft. cube	4 6
White basebed, 3d. per ft. cube extra.	

NOTE.—1d. per ft. cube extra for every ft. over 20 ft. *average* and ¼d. beyond 30 ft.

HOPTON-WOOD STONE—

F.O.R. Quarries, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, Random blocks from 10 ft. and over P.ft.cb.	14 0
Sawn two sides	22 6

HOPTON-WOOD STONE—

Sawn three or four sides	27 9

YORK STONE, BLUE.—*Robin Hood Quality.*

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 30 ft. super) per ft. super	5 0
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto "	5 6
3 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	2 3½
2 in. to 2½ in. sawn one side slabs (random sizes) "	1 6½
1½ in. to 2 in., ditto "	1 3½

HARD YORK—

Delivered at any Goods Station, London.

Scappled random blocks Per ft. cube	6 3
6 in. sawn two sides landings to sizes (under 40 ft. super) per ft. super	5 1½
6 in. rubbed two sides, ditto "	6 1½
4 in. sawn two sides slabs (random sizes) "	3 1½
3 in. ditto ditto "	2 5
2 in. self-faced random flags. Per yd. super	7 6

CAST STONE.

Delivered in London area in full van loads, per ft. cube: Plain, 7s. 6d. Moulded, 8s. 6d. Sills, 10s. 0d.

HARD WOOD.

1 INCH AND UP THICK

Average price for prime quality.	£ s. d.
Dry Austrian Wainscot, per ft. cube	0 17 0
Dry American and/or Japanese Figured Oak, per ft. cube 10 0 to	0 12 6
Dry American and/or Japanese plain Oak, per ft. cube	0 11 6
Dry sq. edged Honduras Mahogany, per ft. cube	0 15 0
Dry log-cut Honduras Mahogany, per ft. cube 12 6 to	0 16 6
Dry Cuba Mahogany, per ft. cube	1 1 0
Dry Teak, per ft. cube	0 14 0
Dry American Whitewood, per ft. cube	0 10 6
Best Scotch Glue, per cwt.	3 0 0
Liquid Glue, per cwt. 4 7 0 to	5 10 0

SOFT WOOD.

GOOD BUILDING DEAL.

Inches.	Per stan.	Inches.	Per stan.
4 ×11	£26 10	3 × 6	£22 10
4 × 9	26 10	3 ×11	26 10
4 × 8	24 10	2 ×11	26 10
4 × 7	24 10	3 × 9	23 10
3 × 8	22 10	2½ × 9	23 10
3 × 7	22 10	3 × 4½	22 0
2½ × 7	22 10	3 × 4	22 0

PLANED BOARDS.

1 × 11	£26 10	1 × 9	£25 0

PLAIN EDGE FLOORING.

Inches.	Per sq.	Inches.	Per sq.
¾	17/-	1¼	28/-
⅞	20/-	1½	35/-
1	22/-		

TONGUED AND GROOVED FLOORING.

Inches.	Per sq.
1	22/6
1¼	29/-
1½	36/-

MATCHING (BEST).

inches.	Per sq.
⅝	18/-
¾	20/-
1	26/-

ins. BATTENS. s. d.

¾×2 per 100 ft.	2 6

SAWN LATHS. s. d.

Per bundle.	2 4

SLATES.

First quality slates from Penrhyn or Portmadoc, carriage paid in full truck loads to London Rate Station. Per 1,000 actual.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
24 by 12	31 5 0	18 by 10	16 10 0
22 by 12	26 5 0	18 by 9	14 17 6
22 by 11	23 12 6	16 by 10	14 7 6
20 by 12	23 2 0	16 by 8	11 6 0
20 by 10	20 15 0		

TILES.

Delivered at London rate stations in full truck loads of not less than 6 tons. Per 1,000 f.o.r. London.

Best machine-made tiles from Broseley or Staffordshire district	£4 2 6
ditto hand-made ditto	4 17 6
Ornamental ditto	5 2 6
Hip and valley tiles (per dozen) { Hand-made	0 8 6
{ Machine-made	0 8 0

METALS.

JOISTS, GIRDERS, &c., TO LONDON STATION, PER TON—

R.S. Joists, cut and fitted	£17 10 0
Plain Compound Girders	20 10 0
" " Stanchions	22 10 0
In Roof Work	27 10 0

MILD STEEL ROUNDS.—To London Stations, per ton.

Diameter.	£ s. d.	Diameter.	£ s. d.
¼ in.	18 5 0	⅝ in. to ½ in.	16 15 0
⅜ in.	17 5 0	¾ in. to 2½ in.	16 5 0

WROUGHT-IRON TUBES AND FITTINGS—

(Discount off List for lot of not less than £10 net value delivered direct from Works, 2½ per cent. less above gross discounts, carriage forward, if sent from London Stocks.)

	Standard Wrot. Mild Steel Tubes and Tubulars. Sizes. ⅛in. to ¾in. %	Standard Flanges. Sizes. ½ in. to 2in. %	Standard Fittings. ¼in. to 2in. %
Gas	60	65	62½ 58⅜
Water	57	62½	62½ 55
Steam	53⅜	58⅜	51½ 50
Gal. gas	50	55	51½ 48⅜
Galv. water	45	50	43½ 43½
Galv. steam	38⅜	43⅜	38½ 40

C.I. HALF-ROUND GUTTERS—London Price ex Works

Per yd. in 6 ft. lengths.	Gutters.	Angles and Nozzles.	Stop Ends.
3in.	1/9½	1/8	7d.
3½in.	2/1	2/-	8½d.
4in.	2/1	2/-	8½d.
4½in.	2/2½	2/1	9d.
5in.	2/4½	2/4	10d.

O.G. GUTTERS.

3in.	2/1	2/-	8½d.
3½in.	2/3½	2/2	9½d.
4in.	2/5	2/4	10½d.
4½in.	2/6	2/5	1/0½
5in.	2/10	2/9	1/2½

RAIN WATER PIPES, &c.

Per yd. in 6ft.	Pipe.	Bends, stock angles.	Branches. stock angles.
2in.	2/8½	1/8	2/5½
2½in.	2/9½	1/11	2/11½
3in.	3/8	2/4½	3/7½
3½in.	4/1	2/10½	4/1½
4in.	4/9½	3/5	5/-

Less 20 per cent. trade discount.

Tonnage allowance—4-ton lots, 5 per cent. ½-ton lots, 2½ per cent.

L.C.C. COATED SOIL PIPES—London Prices ex Stock,

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angles. s. d.	Branches. stock angles. s. d.
2in. per yd. in 6fts.	3 5	2 5	2 11
2½in. "	3 10	2 8	3 8
3in. "	4 2	2 11	4 4
3½in. "	4 7	3 8	5 0
4in. "	5 1	4 0	5 10

L.C.C. COATED DRAIN PIPES.—London Prices, ex Stock.

	Pipe. s. d.	Bends, stock angle. s. d.	Branches, stock angles. s. d.
3in. per yd. in 9ft. lengths	4 9	5 4	8 9
4in. cwt. qr. lbs. 1 1 20	6 0	6 3	11 0
5in. " 1 2 22	8 4	11 0	16 11
6in. " 2 0 6	10 0	12 10	21 3

Gaskin for jointing 45/- per cwt.

IRON—	Per ton. £ s. d.		London. £ s. d.
Common Bars	13 15 0	..	14 15 0
Staffordshire Crown Bars—Good merchant quality	15 10 0	to 17 0 0	
Staffordshire Marked Bars	18 0 0	..	19 0 0
Mild Steel Bars	13 10 0	..	14 10 0
Steel Bars, Ferro-Concrete quality, basic price	15 0 0	..	16 0 0
Hoop iron, basic prices	15 0 0	..	16 0 0
" Galvanised	25 0 0	..	27 0 0

HUDDERSFIELD
Building Society

Experience has shown that the arrangements made by the Huddersfield to assist occupier borrowers have given the utmost satisfaction, and the service rendered has been greatly appreciated by builders' clients.

Write for information to The Huddersfield Building Society, Britannia House, 203, Strand, London, W.C.2, or to the Head Office, Britannia Buildings, Huddersfield. Andrew Stewart, C.A., Managing Director.

WHEN YOU INVEST—A HOUSE IS BEST

* The information given on this page has been specially compiled for THE BUILDER, and is copyright. The aim in this list is to give, as far as possible, the *average* prices of materials, not necessarily the highest or lowest. Quality and quantity may affect prices—a fact which should be remembered by those who make use of this information.

PRICES CURRENT OF MATERIALS—(*Cont.*)

IRON— Per ton in London.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Soft Steel Sheets, Black—		
Ordinary sizes, to 20 g. ..	17 5 0 ..	18 5 0
" " 24 g. ..	18 5 0 ..	19 5 0
" " 26 g. ..	19 5 0 ..	20 5 0
Sheets, Flat, Best Soft Steel, C. R. and C.A. quality—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.	18 10 0 ..	19 10 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 26 g.. ...	20 10 0 ..	21 10 0
No. 1 quality £4 per ton extra.		
Flat and Galvanised Corrugated Sheets—		
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 20 g.	20 0 0 ..	22 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 22 g. and 24 g.. .	20 10 0 ..	24 0 0
Ordinary sizes, 6 ft. to 9 ft. to 26 g.	22 10 0 ..	24 10 0
Sheets, Galvanised, Flat, Best quality—		
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 6 ft. by 2 ft. to 3 ft. to 20 g. and thicker	21 0 0 ..	24 0 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 22 g. and 24 g.	22 0 0 ..	21 10 0
Best Soft Steel Sheets, 26 g.	23 10 0 ..	24 10 0
Cut Nails, 3 in. to 6 in.	19 10 0 ..	21 10 0
(Under 3 in. usual trade extras.)		

METAL WINDOWS.—Standard sizes, suitable for complete houses, including all fittings, painting two coats and delivery to job, average price about 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. per foot super.

COPPER.

		s. d.
Seamless Copper tubes (basis)	per lb.	1 1
Strong sheet	"	1 3
Thin	"	1 4
Copper nails	"	1 3
Copper wire	"	1 3

PLUMBERS' BRASS WORK.

Delivered in London.
Stamped by Met. Water Board.

CRUTCH HEAD SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON. EASY CLEAN.

½ in.	¾ in.
32/-	47/- per doz.

CHROMIUM PLATED TOILET SCREW DOWN BIB COCKS FOR IRON. EASY CLEAN.

½ in.	¾ in.
42/-	61/6 per doz.

SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS FOR IRON.

¾in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
27/6	42/6	75/-	181/-	264/-	409/-	per doz.

SCREW DOWN STOP COCKS WITH TWO UNIONS FOR LEAD.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
46/6	68/6	106/-	205/-	307/-	590/-	per doz.

DOUBLE NUT BOILER SCREWS.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	
7/6	10/6	16/-	29/-	39/-	56/-	per doz.

HEAVY CROYDON BALL VALVES.

½ in.	¾ in.	1 in.	1¼ in.	1½ in.	
36/-	59/6	96/-	205/-	278/-	per doz.

CAPS AND SCREWS.

1½ in.	1¾ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
10/-	12/-	18/6	32/-	44/-	48/-	per doz.

BRASS FERRULES OR SLEEVES.

1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	3½ in.	4 in.	
10/-	12/-	22/6	31/-	45/6	per doz.

DRAWN LEAD TRAPS WITH BRASS CLEANING SCREWS.

	1½ in.	1½ in.	2 in.	3 in.	
8 lb. Lead P...	22/6	30/-	42/-	68/-	per doz.
8 lb. Lead S...	25/6	32/6	49/-	83/-	per doz.

SOLDER.—Plumbers', 1/2; Tinmen's, 1/4; Blow pipe, 1/7 per lb.

PAINTS, &c.

	£ s. d.
Raw Linseed Oil, in pipes ..... per gallon	0 2 7
" " " in barrels ..... "	0 2 9
" " " in drums ..... "	0 2 11
Boiled " " in barrels .... "	0 3 0
" " " in drums ..... "	0 3 2
Turpentine, in barrels ..... "	0 3 2
" in drums (10 gals.) .. "	0 3 4
Genuine Ground English White Lead, per ton	50 0 0
(In not less than 5-cwt. casks.)	
Extra for 1-cwt. kegs over 5-cwt. casks is 2/9 cwt.	

GENUINE WHITE LEAD PAINT.

	£ s. d.
"Father Thames," "Nine Elms," "Park," "Supremus," "St Pauls," "Morganswyte," "Polacco," "J" Brand, and other best brands (in 14-lb. tins) not less than 5-cwt. lots per ton delivered	69 0 0
Red Lead, Dry (packages extra).. per ton	38 0 0
Best Linseed Oil Putty ..... per cwt.	0 14 9
Size. XD quality ..... ftkn.	0 3 6

VARNISHES, &c.

	Per gallon.
Oak Varnish ..... Outside	0 14 0
Fine Do. ..... "	0 16 0
Fine Copal ..... "	0 18 0
Pale Copal ..... "	1 0 0
Pale Opal Carriage ..... "	1 4 0
Best do. ..... "	1 12 0
Floor Varnish ..... Inside	0 18 0
Fine Pale Paper ..... "	0 18 0
Fine Copal Cabinet ..... "	1 2 0
Fine Copal Flatting ..... "	1 0 0
Hard Drying Oak ..... "	0 18 0
Fine Hard Drying Oak ..... "	0 19 6
Fine Copal Varnish ..... "	1 0 6
Pale do. ..... "	1 12 0
Best do. ..... "	1 2 6
Best Japan Gold Size	1 12 6
Best Black Japan	0 10 0
Oak and Mahogany Stain (water)	0 12 0
Brunswick Black	0 7 6
Berlin Black	0 14 0
Knotting (patent)	0 15 0
French and Brush Polish	0 12 0
Liquid Dryers in Terebene	0 9 0
Cuirass Black Enamel	0 7 0

THE SCOTTISH BUILDER

SLUM CLEARANCE AND DECROWDING.

Returns received by the Department of Health for Scotland show that during August Scottish local authorities, in their operation of the Housing Acts, caused 666 houses to be vacated preparatory to demolition or closure. From these houses 2,993 persons were displaced. During the same month, 1,511 families living under overcrowded conditions in fit houses were transferred to larger houses where they would not be overcrowded. Of these larger houses 1,286 were owned by local authorities.

NEW BUILDINGS

The Editor welcomes authentic information for this feature from architects, surveyors or contractors. Where business representatives cannot be seen personally at this stage, this should be mentioned. Items should reach 4, Catherine-street, Aldwych, W.C.2, not later than Wednesday morning.

BANNOCKBURN. — CENTRE.—The District Council has agreed to erect a community centre on the recreation-ground, at £25,000.

DUMBARTON.—PREMISES.—The Dean of Guild Court has granted permission to Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox, Ltd., to erect a steel-frame building as an addition to their existing works at Dumbuck.

DUMBARTONSHIRE. — CHURCH. — The Dumbarton Presbytery of the Church of Scotland has approved of the plans for a new church at Drumchapel. The church is to be built by the Baird Trust.

EAST WEMYSS. — EXTENSIONS.—Plans to be prepared by Mr. George Sandilands, St. Catherine's-street, Cupar, for extensions to the public school.

EDINBURGH. — PAVILION.—The Corporation is to erect, at £4,000, a new pavilion, etc., at the Craigentinnie golf course.

FIFE.—ADDITIONS.—The C.C. have agreed to proceed with additions to the county offices at Kirkcaldy.

GALSTON. — PREMISES.—The Galston Co-operative Society have decided to erect new premises at the Ayr-road site at £3,500.

GLASGOW.—DOCK.—The Clyde Navigation Trust has purchased most of the land formerly occupied by the shipyard of Messrs. D. and W. Henderson, at Meadowside, where they propose to construct a new dock on this site.

HADDINGTON.—HALLS.—Plans are in the hands of Mr. J. L. H. Vint, architect, Queen Victoria-street, London, for suite of new Salvation Army halls.

HUNTLY. — HOUSES. — The T.C. have agreed to proceed with the 30 houses on the Torry site. Plans by Mr. T. S. Hutson, burgh surveyor.

INVERNESS. — SCHOOL.—Plans have been prepared by Messrs. Reid and Forbes, architects, 7, Ainslie-place, Edinburgh, for new public school at King-street.

LANARKSHIRE.—BUILDING.—The County Council Town Planning Sub-Committee has approved plans: C.C. 48 houses, Dyfrig-street site, Shotts; Henry Boot (Garden Estates), Ltd., 68 houses at area B2, Garrowhill Garden estate, Baillieston, and two houses at area O, Garrowhill estate; Shettleston Co-operative Society, shop, junction of Camp-road and Thornbridge-road, Garrowhill; 35th Glasgow Company of Boy Scouts, hall at lane off Cemetery-road, Springboig.

LANARKSHIRE.—HOUSES.—The C.C. has decided to proceed with a further 450 houses at the Thorn Farm site, Bellshill.

MIDLOTHIAN. — HOUSES. — The County Council have agreed to proceed with 124 houses at Bilston, Auchendinny, Glencorse, and Roslin; 122 at Ratho Station, Ratho, East Calder. Wilkieston, and Kirknewton; and 100 at Balerno and Currie; 60 at West Calder, Breich, and Bells-Quarry; and 12 houses at Stow. Plans by the County Architect, 10, Drumsheugh-gardens, Edinburgh.

OBAN. — PREMISES. — The Corporation, of which Mr. D. Gallway, Municipal-buildings, is architect, have a scheme in hand for new £10,000 slaughterhouse.

BUILDING TRADE WAGES IN SCOTLAND

Following are grade rates authorised by the Scottish N.J.C. from April 1. Every endeavour is made to ensure accuracy, but we cannot be responsible for errors that may occur.

Grade Classification	A	A¹	A²	A³	B	B¹
Craftsmen.....	1/8	1/7½	1/7	1/6½	1/6	1/5½
Labourers	1/3	1/2¾	1/2¼	1/2	1/1½	1/1½

Aberdeen	A	East Fife (embraced by a line from Largo to Kingsbarns and eastward to the Coast).	B	Hamilton	A	Perthshire	A
Ayrshire	A	East Lothian	A	Inverness	*	Peterhead	A
Banff	B	Edinburgh	A	Inverurie	A¹	Renfrewshire	A
Berwickshire	A²	Fifeshire (with the exceptions of towns in East Fife which are under Grade B)	A	Kincardineshire	A²	Rothesay	A
Bridge of Allan	A	Forfarshire	A	Kinross-shire	A	Roxburghshire	A¹
Broughty Ferry	A	Glasgow	A	Lanarkshire	A	St. Andrews	A
Clackmannanshire	A	Greenock	A	Mid-Lothian	A	Selkirkshire	A¹
Doune	A			Monifieth	A	Stewartry	A¹
Dunblane	A			Moray and Nairn	B	Stirlingshire	A
Dumbartonshire	A			Newport	A	Stornoway	A
Dumfriesshire	A¹			Peeblesshire	A²	Tayport	A
Dundee	A			Perth	A	West Lothain	A
Dunoon	A						

* This town has its own rates: Masons, 1/6; Carpenters, 1/6; Slaters, 1/6; Plumbers, 1/6½; Plasterers, 1/7 but 1/8 is paid owing to the scarcity at present; Painters, 1/6; and Labourers, 1/1½.

The information given in this table is copyright. Rates of wages in England and Wales are given on page 760.

GLASS.

ENGLISH SHEET GLASS IN CRATES OF STOCK SIZES.

ORDINARY GLAZING QUALITY AND SELECTED GLAZING QUALITY.

per ft. super.		per ft. super.	
18 oz. O.Q.	2½d.	32 oz. O.Q.	5½d.
18 " S.Q.	2½d.	32 " S.Q.	6½d.
24 " O.Q.	3½d.	Obscured Sheet, 18 oz.	3d.
24 " S.Q.	3½d.	" " 24 "	4½d.
26 " O.Q.	3½d.	Fluted ..... 21 oz.	9d.
26 " S.Q.	4½d.	Em'lld 18 oz., 5½d., 24oz.	6½d.

Extra price according to size and substance for squares cut from stock.

ENGLISH ROLLED PLATE AND FIGURED CATHEDRAL, ETC., IN CUT SIZES.

	Per ft. s. d.
Rolled plate, ¼ in.	5½d.
Rough cast double rolled, ¼ in.	6½d.
Rough cast double rolled, ½ in.	6½d.
Figured rolled, etc., white	6½d.
Figured rolled, etc., tinted.	9½d.
Rolled Sheet	6d.
White rolled cathedral	6d.
Tinted rolled cathedral	8½d.

Rolled plate is the same price as rough cast double rolled.

	Per ft. s. d.
Reeded, Broad Reeded, Cross Reeded and Chevron Reeded, ¼ in. thick	0 10½
Wire Rolled, ¼ in. thick	0 9½

	s. d.
Wired Cast, ¼ in. thick.	0 9½
"Calorex" Sheet, 21 oz.	2 6
32 oz.	4 0
" Cast, ¼ in. thick	0 10
" " ⅛ in. thick	1 0
" " ¼ in. thick	1 5

"VITA" GLASS.

Clearsheet—not exceeding 1 foot	1 0
" " 2 feet	1 3
" over 2 feet	1 9
Polished plate not exceeding 1 foot	1 6
" 2 feet	3 0
Cathedral—not exceeding 1 foot	1 0
" larger sizes.	1 6
Horticultural Sheet and Cathedral "Vita" Glass. Sizes up to 24 inches by 18 inches or not exceeding 3 feet.	1 0
3/16 in. Wired Georgian Design. Sizes up to 96 inches long by up to 24 inches wide	2 5

LEAD, &c.

(Delivered in London.)	Per ton. £ s. d.
LEAD.—Sheet, English, 4 lb. and up	24 0 0
Pipe in coils	23 10 0
Soil pipe	29 0 0
Compo pipe	30 15 0

NOTE.—Country delivery, 20/- per ton extra, lots under 3 cwt. 4/- per cwt. extra and over 3 cwt. and under 5 cwt., 2/6 per cwt. extra. Cut to sizes, 4/- per cwt. extra.

Old lead, ex London area, at Mills ..... per ton } £13 15 0

PORT GLASGOW. — SCHOOL.—Plans to be prepared for new £35,000 Catholic school. Mr. George Hart, Renfrewshire Courts Education Architect and Master of Works, Authority Offices, Glasgow-road Paisley.

RENFREW. — BRIDGE.—Plans to be prepared by Mr. Lomas Somers, Engineer and Surveyor, George-square, Glasgow, for a new bridge at Craigton, at £41,895.

ST. ANDREW'S.—SCHOOL.—The Fifeshire C.C. have a scheme in hand for the erection, at £27,300, of a new primary school, for which the architect will be Mr. George Sandilands, St. Catherine's-street, Cupar.

WEST LOTHIAN. — HOUSING.—The Coltness Iron Co., Ltd., and the West Lothian C.C. Housing Committee are to erect 50 houses each at Woodend.

TENDERS ACCEPTED

Aberdeen.—48 houses at Anderson-dr. South, for T.C.:—Mason, *J. Shirras & Sons, Ltd., Aberdeen, £10,384; joiner, *Calder & Henderson, Aberdeen, £5,560; slater work, *G. Currie & Co., Aberdeen, £1,390; plumber, *A. McRobb, Ltd., Aberdeen, £2,483; lath and plaster, *R. Smith & Co., Aberdeen, £1,877; grates, *W. F. Middler, Aberdeen, £599; electric light, *R. A. Mair, Aberdeen, £312; painter and glazier, *J. Stevenson & Son, Aberdeen, £637.

Carstairs Junction.—Reconstruction and additions to primary school, for Lanarkshire C.C. John Stewart, architect, Albert-st., Motherwell:—Excavation, brick and building, *J. & J. Baxter, Lanark, £4,818; joinery, carpentry and ironmongery, *G. Wilson (Stonehouse), Ltd., Stonehouse, £3,151; steel windows and casements, etc., *Frederick Braby & Co., Ltd., Glasgow, £601; roughcasting, slater and cement, *MacCartney & Reid, Ltd., Motherwell, £718; plumber and sanitary engineering, *MacCulloch & Giffin, Ltd., Glasgow, £1,299; plaster, lathing and concrete, *Thomas Lithgow & Co., Ltd., Lanark, £783; tile and terrazzo works, etc., *John MacCarren & Co., Motherwell, Wishaw, £122; asphalt, *The National Asphalte Co., Ltd., Glasgow, £164; iron railings, gates and allied works, etc., *W. Bain & Co., Ltd., Coatbridge, £272.

Dumfries.—Police headquarters, for C.C. John R. Hill, architect, County Buildings, Dumfries. Quantities by Fred. Smith & Brown, Hamilton:—Builders, *R. K. Brown & Son, Dumfries, £10,789; joiner, *Thos. Waugh, Dumfries, £6,842; plumber, *Peter Meechan, Dumfries, £1,044; slaters, *Thos. McKinnon & Son, Lockerbie, £540; plasterers, *T. Robertson & Sons, Dumfries, £2,381.

Greenock.—Children's clinic, toddlers' playrooms, etc., on a site at Hillend, for T.C. David L. Henderson, architect, Old Harbour Trust Offices. Wallace-sq.:—Excavation, brick and mason, *J. Anderson (Contractors), Ltd., Greenock, £1,873; joinery, carpentry and ironmongery, *J. Preston & Sons, Ltd., Greenock, £1,710; asphalt and roof coverings, etc., *The Scottish Speedwell Co., Ltd., Bridgeton, Glasgow, £670; external cement, *David Phillips & Sons, Ltd., Greenock, £125; electrical fittings and installation, etc., *Kennaird & Co., Ltd., Greenock, £118; plumber work and sanitary engineering, etc., *John Pattison & Co., Paisley, £601; iron railings, gates and allied works, etc., *A. & J. Main & Co., Ltd., Possilpark, Glasgow, £389; painter and allied works, etc., *W. McKervacher, Ltd., Gorbals, Glasgow, £166.

Glasgow.—Demolition scheme and erection of large warehouse and offices, etc., at 150 to 156, Holm-st., and 19 to 27, Cadogan-st., for Siemens Electric Lamps and Supplies, Ltd., Cadogan-st. R. B. Burden, architect, 100, Victoria-st., Westminster, London, S.W.1. L. G. Mouchell & Partners, Ltd., engineers, etc., 36 and 38, Victoria-st., London, S.W.1:—Excavation, brick and building, *Griggs & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow: demolition works, etc., *J. Knox & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; joinery, carpentry and ironmongery, *S. Elliot & Sons, (Reading), Ltd., and Glasgow; *A. E. Aylard, Ltd., Camberwell, London; steel construction, *Helical Bar & Engineering Co., Ltd., London; plumber and sanitary engineering, *W. Anderson, Ltd., Glasgow; scaffolding, *Scaffolding (Great Britain), Ltd., Glasgow; installation of lifts and allied works, etc., *A. & P. Stevens & Co., Ltd., Glasgow; glazing and allied works, etc., *J. Thom & Co., Ltd., Ayr; electrical signs installations, etc., *Franco-British Electro Co. (All Signs), Ltd., Glasgow; heating engineering and installation, etc., *Norris Warming Co., Ltd., London; painting and all allied works, etc., *G. W. Sellars & Sons, Ltd., Glasgow; internal electrical fittings and installation, etc., *A. MacLennan & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.

Mount Ellan.—56 houses on the Mount Ellan housing site. William Brown, Lanarkshire County Housing Architect, Clydesdale-st., Hamilton:—Excavation, brick and building, *E. Morgan & Co., Ltd., Hamilton, £11,062; joinery, carpentry and ironmongery, *D. Wilkinson & Sons, Ltd., Chryston, £6,835; slater work and roughcasting, etc., *J. Wallace & Son, Chryston, £2,237; plumber work and sanitary engineering, etc., *G. Ferguson & Son, Ltd., Airdrie, £2,619; plaster and lathing, *A. Park & Sons, Strathavon, £1,159; electrical fittings and installation, etc., *J. Stuart Denholm, Pollockshields, Glasgow, £386; painter and all allied works, *T. MacFarlane, Bellshill, £706; iron railings, gates and allied works, *R. Marchbanks & Sons, Larkhall, £182.

TRADE NEWS

An Abridged Catalogue.

We have received from Messrs. T. and W. Farmiloe, Ltd., Rochester-row, Westminster, S.W.1, an illustrated abridged list of some of their special lines of sanitary goods. Copies are obtainable on application to the firm.

New Fountain and Almshouses, Braintree.

In our last issue it was stated in connection with the above work that the forecourt is paved with pebbles and York stone. We are informed that the paving used was Stancliffe (the Darley Dale) stone, supplied by the Stancliffe Estates Co., Ltd.

A Brochure on Cast Stone.

In our last issue it was incorrectly stated that a brochure dealing with the cast stone of A. C. W. Hobman and Co. had been issued by the Val de Travers Asphalte Paving Co., Ltd. We are informed that the brochure is issued by A. C. W. Hobman and Co., 21-22, Old Bailey, E.C.4, an associated company of the Val de Travers Company.

A New Catalogue.

An illustrated catalogue (No. 38) has been issued by Messrs. Bayliss, Jones and Bayliss, Ltd., Victoria and Monmoor Works, Wolverhampton, and 139, Cannon-street, E.C.4. It deals exhaustively with the firm's ironwork, fencing and gates, and, in addition to descriptive details and specifications, shows illustrations of buildings, etc., where these manufactures have been employed.

Statically Indeterminate Frameworks.

The University of North Carolina Press, Chapel-hill, North Carolina, U.S.A., have published through their English agent, the Oxford University Press, "Statically Indeterminate Frameworks," by Thomas F. Hickerson, price 14s. The book contains the material, thoroughly revised and slightly modified, of a former edition, "Structural Frameworks," and, in addition, 56 pages of extensions, including a more comprehensive treatment of statically indeterminate frameworks of steel and concrete.

A New Concrete Mixer.

Messrs. R. H. Neal and Co., Ltd., Plant House, Ealing, W.5, have recently issued a pamphlet dealing with their new "Rapid" 10/7 model concrete mixer. Some of the features of the new mixer described are a patented pressed steel housing, protecting all working parts from dirt and exposure; a closed rotary drum with specially arranged spiral mixing blades and reversing discharge, claimed to give rapid mixing and quick discharge without separating the mix; a patented gear box, totally enclosed, and large diameter rollers, with ball-bearings for supporting the drum.

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TENDERS

The Editor welcomes authentic information for this feature from architects, surveyors or contractors. Items should reach 4, Catherine-street, Aldwych, W.C.2, not later than Wednesday morning.

* Denotes *accepted.*
† Denotes *provisionally accepted.*
‡ Denotes *recommended for acceptance.*
§ Denotes *accepted subject to modification.*
¶ Denotes *accepted by H.M. Government departments.*

Alford.—Reinforced concrete roof to existing reservoir, with appurtenant works, for U.D.C. W. H. Radford & Son, engineers, Albion-chambs., King-st., Nottingham:—*Attenborough Reinforced Concrete Construction Co., Ltd., Nottingham, £310 18s. 7d.

Ardee.—Six houses, for Town Commissioners:—*John Clark, Ardee, £2,888.

Armagh.—Renovations and reconstruction work at Town Hall, for U.D.C.:—*Lees, Hyman & Lees, Ltd., £4,150.

Axminster.—8 houses at Uplyme, for R.D.C.:—*R. H. Pollard, £3,345.

Ballybay.—Houses, for Town Commissioners:—*P. Reilly, Moynalty, Co. Meath, £3,456.

Ballymote.—School extension, for County Sligo Vocational E.C.:—

P. Langan & Michael Golden, Ballycastle	£1,462
R. Egan, Ballymote	1,300
R. McCarthy, Ballina	1,235
*Scanlon & Sons, Ballisodare	968

Barnsley.—24 houses, Cliff Bridge housing estate, for T.C. Harold Taylor, B.E.:—*C. D. Potter & Sons, Ltd., 119, Doncaster-rd., Barnsley, £8,664.

Bethnal Green.—Works for town hall extensions, for B.C.:—Marble paving, etc.—*Anselm, Odling & Sons, Ltd., £2,570. Fibrous plaster—*Plaster Decoration Co., Ltd., £1,080. Hardwood joinery and oak skirting—*R. Cattle, Ltd., £3,194. Teak and oak tongued and grooved flooring—*Wm. Mallinson & Sons, Ltd., £234 18s. Electric-light fittings in Council chambers—*G.E.C., Ltd., £157 18s.

Bilston.—Works, for T.C.:—Health clinic (W. G. Lofthouse, architect, Town Hall:—*W. Kendrick & Sons, Ltd., Tasker-st., Walsall, £11,675. Steel windows for 344 council houses at St. Chad's estate—*Rustproof Metal Window Co., Saltney, Chester, £1,187 3s. 2d.

Birkenhead.—Works in connection with pedestrian subway on river side of Chester-st. railway bridge, for L.M.S. Rly. Co. W. K. Wallace, Chief Engineer, Euston, N.W.1:—†Wellerman Bros., Ltd., 233, Attercliffe-rd., Sheffield, £4,291.

Birkenhead.—Works, for T.C.:—Reconstruction of gentlemen's convenience in yard of Shakespeare Hotel abutting upon Albert-st., corner of Albion-st., *Battye & Jones, Birkenhead, £215 4s.; gentlemen's convenience in Rake-ln. By-pass, Upton, near Upton-rd. junction, *Battye & Jones, Birkenhead, £343 17s.

Birmingham.—Extensions to Convent of Our Lady of Charity, Northfield, for Catholic Authorities of Convent of Our Lady of Refuge, Bristol-rd., Northfield. Mr. Armstrong, architect, Bournville Village Trust:—*F. W. Edgley, 20, Old Barn-rd., Bournville, Birmingham, £2,500.

Birmingham.—Five bridges in connection with extensions to power station, Hams Hall power station, Lea Marston, for T.C. L. G. Mouchell & Partners, Ltd., engineers, 56, Victoria-st., London, W.1:—*Sir Robert McAlpine & Sons,, 50, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1.

Birmingham.—Aircraft factory, Kingsbury-rd. and Chester-rd., Tyburn, for Morris Motors, Ltd., Cowley, Oxford. Wm. J. Green, architect, 32, Paradise-st.: — Builders — *Maddocks & Walford, Birmingham. Site works—*Robert Douglas (Contractors), Ltd., Birmingham, 3. Steelwork—*Rubery Owen & Co., Ltd., Darlaston. (Cost, £3,000,000.)

Birmingham.—Extensions and alterations to Edgbaston Assembly Rooms in Francis-rd., Edgbaston, for Trustees. Hurley Robinson, architect, 6, Cherry-st.:—*J. R. Deacon, Lombard-st., Lichfield.

Birmingham.—Works, for E.C.:—School, Dorrington-rd., Perry Barr, for 288 juniors and infants in the first instance:—Builders, *Percy W. Cox, Ltd., Handsworth, Birmingham, £18,870; steelwork, *Horseley Bridge & Thomas Piggott, Ltd.; works at Peckham-rd. school, Kingstanding, wood block flooring, *Hollis Bros., £376 2s. 6d.; steel windows and lantern lights, *Mellowes & Co., Ltd., £403 9s. 3d.; caretaker's house at Aldridge-rd. school, Perry Barr, *Percy W. Cox, Ltd., Handsworth, Birmingham, £590; classroom lockers at Turves Green school, Northfield, *North of England School Furnishing Co., Ltd., £162 5s. 3d.; boundary fencing at Burford-rd., secondary school site, *Wyckham Blackwell, Ltd., £729 5s. 6d.; extensions to conveniences at Bierton-rd., senior girls' school, *J. Broomfield & Sons, Birmingham, £208.

Blackburn.—Transepts, etc. (second contract) of Blackburn Cathedral, for Diocesan Board. Mr. W. A. Forsyth, architect, 12, Stratford-pl., London, W.1:—*T. Croft & Sons, Ltd., Blackburn-rd., Holmestack, Preston, £35,000.

Blackpool.—Taking down and removal of "Red Lees," for Fylde Water Board:—*J. W. Harrison, Preston New-rd., Blackpool.

Bolton.—70 houses and flats, Kay-st. site, for T.C. V. M. Hughes, Housing Director, Westminster Bank-chambs., Old Hall-st.:—*Works Department, £25,414.

Brighouse.—Alterations to new gas showrooms in Park-st., for T.C.:—Carpentry and joinery, *Goode & Lapish, Brighouse; painting, *W. Hampson, Brighouse, £476 6s. 8d. and £60 8s. 7½d. respectively.

Bromsgrove.—Rebuilding "Golden Cross Hotel," Marlbrook, for Showell's Brewery Co., Ltd., 120, Station-st., Burton-on-Trent. Hawkes & McFarlane, architects, Lombard House, Great Charles-st., Birmingham, 3:—*J. R. Deacon, Lombard-st., Lichfield.

Burnley.—10 houses at Padiham-rd., Sabden, for R.D.C. Frank Hewitt, F.S.I., S., 22, Nicholas-st.:—*R. H Myers, 123, Harwood-rd., Rishton, nr. Blackburn, £4,009.

Cambridgeshire.—Works on Clayhithe bridge, for C.C. A. E. Peake, County S.:—Steelworks—*Braithwaite & Co., Ltd., Horseferry House, London, S.W.1, £2,200. Foundations, abutments, etc.—*Henry Bolton & Co., Ltd., 106, Queen's Head-rd., Handsworth, Birmingham, 21, £6,655.

Cambs.—Cottage, farm buildings, repairs to two houses and farm buildings, at Reach, for C.C. R. Bennett, County Agricultural Officer:—

Jesse Lofts & Sons, Fordham—		
Cottage	£693	8
Buildings	403	5
Repairs	908	10
B. A. Mayes & Sons, Exning—		
Cottage	626	6
Building	427	12
Coady & Sons, Hingham—		
Cottage	530	0
Building	395	0
Repairs	890	0
*Goodchild & Sons, Burwell—		
Cottage	506	6
Building	392	2
Repairs	874	14

Canterbury.—Extensive alterations at 30, St. George's-pl., for Britannic Assurance Co., Ltd. Purvis & Purvis, architects, 417, New Cross-rd., S.E.14:—*Whyatt (Builders), Ltd., Ravenstone-st., Balham, S.W.12.

Castle Bromwich.—Reconstruction of "Coach and Horses," for Ansell's Brewery Co., Ltd., Lichfield-rd., Aston:—Jeffries & Shipley, architects, Kingscourt, Bridge-st., Walsall:—°C. Bryant & Son, Ltd., Whitmore-rd., Small Heath, Birmingham, 10.

Caterham and Warlingham.—24 flats for aged persons and 24 maisonettes on Stafford-rd. housing site, for U.D.C.:—

Chitty & Fish, Ltd., Wilmington	£24,976	0	0
G. W. Hitchcox, Caterham	19,824	0	0
Robert A. Bayley, Berkhamsted	19,747	1	1
W. J. Edwards, Horsham	18,284	0	0
*H. Lewis, Langsmead, Uxbridge-rd., Hayes, M'sex (Surveyor's estimate, £14,886.)	15,640	0	0

Cavan.—New cathedral, for Diocese of Kilmore (the Most Rev. Dr. Lyons, Lord Bishop). W. H. Byrne & Son, architects, 20, Suffolk-st., Dublin. Morris & Cavanagh, quantity surveyors, 68, Harcourt-st., Dublin:—*John Sisk & Son, Ltd., 108, Douglas-st., Cork.

Cavan.—Houses, for County Board of Health:—Six one-storey houses at Ballinagh—*T. F. McGahen, Gowna, £1,523. Eight two-storey houses at Kingscourt—*Andrew McEntee, £1,920.

Chatham (Admiralty).—Extension of dock wharf—*Mears Bros. (Contractors), Ltd., Weardale-rd., Lewisham, S.E.13.

Chester.—Works, for R.D.C.:—16 three-bedroom houses and 2 four-bedroom houses with footpaths and estate roads, at Upton—*Jack Cresswell, 24, Ripley-av., Great Moor, Stockport, £6,842. Two pairs of semi-detached three-bedroom houses at Dodleston—*D. Williams, Bretton, Chester, £1,540.

Church Stretton.—Improvements to public conveniences at Town Hall, for U.D.C.:—*R. Evans & Son, £149 12s. 6d.

Clitheroe.—Model dairy, garages, boiler and pumping house, settling tanks, sewerage works and filters, etc., at Chaigley, for Co-operative Society, Ltd., 1, Balloon-st., Manchester. Plans prepared in Architect's Department:—*Building Department, Co-operative Wholesale Society, Ltd., Vere-st., Salford.

Coventry.—Rebuilding "Three Horse Shoes," Little Heath, for Bass, Ratcliff & Gretton, Ltd., Much Park-st. T. D. Griffiths, architect, 3, The Quadrant, Warwick-rd.:—*Cross & Co., St. Nicholas-st., Coventry.

Darlington.—Reading-room for aged persons in Polam Hill district, for T.C.:—*Lawson & Boddy, Darlington, £318.

Derby.—Four shops at Sussex Circus, for T.C. C. H. Aslin (F.), Borough Architect:—*J. H. Fryer, Derby, £6,542.

Derby.—139 houses on Radbourne-st. site, for T.C.:—*Building Works Department, £49,043.

Dewsbury.—Workshops and distribution stores at Gas Works, Savile Town, for T.C.:—Bricklayer and mason—*John Donovan, £3,244. Carpenter and joiner—*G. Richardson, £425. Plumber and glazier—*A. Scott, Wakefield-rd., £210. Painting—*W. Murday, £111. (Remainder of Dewsbury.)

Drogheda.—Houses, for Corporation:—34 houses at Platten-rd., Drogheda—*P. F. Hoey, Drogheda, £11,454. 32 houses on Platten-rd. site—*Murphy Bros., Drogheda, £10,800.

Dublin.—Large terminal buildings, hangars, customs houses, restaurant, meteorological offices, etc., Collinstown, for Office of Public Works. T. J. Byrne, (A), chief architect:—*Murphy Bros., 3, Castlewood-av., Rathmaines, Dublin. (Cost £180,000.)

Dublin.—182 houses, Ellenfield, for Corporation:—*J.Rooney, Dublin, £98,065.

Durham.—Works, for C.C. F. Willey (F.), architect:—Additions, Bishop Auckland boys' grammar school—‡T. Manners & Sons, Ltd., Bishop Auckland. Additions, Durham girls' grammar school—‡T. B. Shilling, New Washington. Addition, Middlestone Moor school—‡J. W. Prest, Spennymoor. Addition, Peases West Council school—‡Crook Construction Co., Crook.

Ealing.—Alterations and additions to 55, Uxbridge-road, W.5, for Home for Motherless Children. G. Gordon Stanham, L.R.I.B.A., FF.S.I., architects, Bush-la., E.C.4:—

J. Pettifer	£1,600
Marchant, Hirst & Co.	1,315
R. Dixon & Sons	1,125
L. & W. Whitehead, Ltd.	1,095
*G. Holland & Sons, Broomfield Works, West Ealing, W.13	940

(All of London.)
(All sub-contracts placed.)

East Suffolk.—Erection of new area Council school at Felixstowe, for C.C.:—*R. G. Carter, Ltd., Drayton, £44,173.

Eire.—42 houses, Nicholastown, Kilcullen. Nicholas O'Dwyer, B.E.:—

Maher & Murphy, Dublin	£21,489	2	0
M. J. Sweeney, Laoighis	19,829	9	5
Hodgins & Waters, Dublin	18,415	13	10
James F. Cleary, Dublin	18,080	4	3
J. Healy, Drogheda	17,763	10	6
*C. & K. Murray, Kilmessan, Co. Meath	16,961	12	11

Evesham.—Rebuilding the "Cross Keys" Hotel, for Cheltenham Original Brewery Co., Ltd., 160, High-st., Cheltenham. H. E. Dicks, architect, 1, Market-pl.:—*W. White & Sons, Hampton, Evesham.

Gorleston-on-Sea.—Hotel, etc., Marine-pde., for E. Lacon & Co., Ltd., The Brewery, Great Yarmouth. Plans by company's surveyor's department:—*Works Department, Great Yarmouth.

Great Yarmouth.—Assembly hall at Northgate Schools, for E.C.:—*B. G. Beech & Son. £2,563 1s. 6d.

Hammersmith.—Construction of ground and first floor in disused powdered fuel plant house at generating station to provide storage accommodation and garage, for B.C.:—

G. W. Clarke	£3,381
Frederick Coyle & Co., Ltd.	3,292
Wm. Walkerdine, Ltd.	3,147
*William Lowe & Son, Ltd., S.W.13	2,616

Hazel Grove and Bramhall.—Approximately 7 miles of stoneware, spun-iron, cast-iron and steel sewers, varying in diameter from 9 in. to 33 in., together with manholes and appurtenant works at Bramhall (Contract No. 2), for U.D.C. G. B. Kershaw & Kaufman, engineers, 9, Victoria-st., London, S.W.1:—°C. V. Buchan & Co., Ltd., Brighton, £70,613.

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Helsby.—Additions at Council school, for Cheshire E.C. F. Anstead Browne, County Architect, The Castle, Chester:—*A. F. Illidge, Warrington, £1,911.

Hendon.—Works, for T.C.:—Work for additional accommodation, Colindale School: Electrical installation—*C. E. Keates, Ltd., Hendon, £115. Granwood flooring—*Granwood Flooring Co., Ltd., London, W.C.1, £162 9s. 6d. Steelwork—*T. C. Jones & Co., Ltd., Shepherd's Bush, W.12, £118 2s. 6d. Cloakroom fittings—*S. Parkes & Co., Ltd., Willenhall, £124 7s. 3d. Folding screens—*The North of England School Furnishing Co., Ltd., Darlington, £163 17s. 6d Sanitary fittings—*John Bolding & Sons, Ltd., Davies-st., W.1, £175 12s. 9d. Steel windows and patent glazing—*Mellows & Co., Ltd., Westminster, S.W., £447 18s. 8d. Heating and hot-water installation—The Fretwell Heating Co., £1,523; Benham & Sons, Ltd., £1,358; Edwd. Deane & Beal, Ltd., £1,357; James Slater & Co., Engineers, £1,294 10s.; Hopes Heating & Lighting, Ltd., £1,192 10s.; Young, Austen & Young, Ltd., £977; *Z. D. Berry & Sons, Ltd., Westminster, S.W.1, £853. Wall tiling—*Camden Tile & Mosaic Co., 15s. 9d. and 16s. 9d. per yard. Boundary wall. Bell-lane council school—*Buckingham & Sons, Ltd., £414. Work at Dole-street junior and infant school—Roof tiling—*H. J. Greenham, Ltd., £624 8s. 6d. Constructional steelwork—*Cook & Co., £451 3s. 3d. Metal windows—*R. E. Pearse & Co., £1,254 2s. 6d. Heating and hot-water supply—*Z. D. Berry & Sons, £777 10s. Terrazzo flooring at public convenience, Queen's-rd.. Hendon—*Marble Mosaic Co., Ltd., Bristol, £282 12s. 5d.

Hyde.—Senior mixed school, Newton, for T.C. P. Howard, architect, 88, Mosley-st., Manchester:—*T. Warrington, 51, Bennett-st., Hyde.

Kensington.—Works, for B.C.:—Reconditioning works to Essex Lodge, Ealing-rd., Northolt—*E. Plaistowe & Sons, Ltd., £292. Reslating of roofs at Warwick-rd. depot—*J. Williams (Rotherhithe), Ltd., £165 8s.

Kilkenny.—45 houses in Upper Walkin-st., for Corporation:—

Dowling Bros., Kilkenny	£17,350
R. B. Nolan, Waterford	16,335
*J. Condon, Graiguecullen, Co. Carlow	16,227

King's Langley.—Church, etc., for Baptist Church Trustees. Spalding & Myers, architects, 12, Newcourt, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2:—*H. C. Janes, Ltd., 189, Hightown-rd., Luton.

Kingston.—Works, for T.C.:—Certain renovation work of stonework at Market House—*Szerelmey, Ltd., £248. New Wood-st. sub-station—*Whyatt (Builders), Ltd.

Kirkburton.—10 "A2" type houses, Back-ln., Grange Moor, near Wakefield, for U.D.C. G. M. Barr, architect, Westfield-pl., Flockton:—†Paul Rhodes, Ltd., Leeds, 4, £4,180.

Leatherhead.—Reconstruction and extension of omnibus garage, for L.P.T.B., 55, Broadway, S.W.1. S. A. Heaps, (L.), chief architect:—*Wates, Ltd., 1,258, London-rd., Norbury, S.W.16.

Leebottom.—Painting of Fielden Hospital, for Todmorden T.C. F. Tunnell, B.Sc., Assoc.M.Inst.C.E., B.E. and S.:—*H. Goggs, Post Office-bldgs., Luddendenfoot.

Leeds.—Works for T.C.:—Bakehouse at Halton Moor estate, and 2 garages at Gipton estate area (area 1) (R. A. H. Livett (A.), Housing Director, 26, Great George-st.)—*Simms, Sons & Cooke, Ltd., Haydn-rd., Sherwood, Nottingham. 4 habitulated dwellings at Killingbeck sanatorium (R. A. H. Livett (A.), Housing Director)—*Chas. Rawson (Leeds), Ltd., 15, Reservoir-st., Leeds, 2. Occupational centre in Harehills-ln. (P. B. Haswell, B.Arch. (A.), architect)—*Dunhill Bros., York-rd., Leeds, £11,461 6s. 7d. Lift at block 3, and covered bridge way between blocks 3 and 4, North Lodge, 123, Beckett-st.:—Provision of an electric bed lift at block 3—*George Porteous & Sons (Leeds), Ltd., £415; various trades in connection with the erection—*Walter Ripley & Sons, Ltd., £319 9s. 6d.

Lincoln.—Hotel, known as "Parklands Hotel," on Rookery-ln. and Boultham Park-rd., for Warwicks & Richardsons, Ltd., The Brewery, Newark-on-Trent. Watkins & Coombes (F. & A.), architects, St. Edmund's-chambs., Silver-st.:—*Wm. Wright & Son (Lincoln), Ltd., Park-st., Lincoln, £16,000.

Little Lever.—Pointing brickwork, etc., at Victory-rd., also repairs to house and shop at Lever-st., for U.D.C. W. Parks, Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A., S.:—

Repairs—			
E. F. Davies, Ltd., Farnworth	£204	6	6
J. Jones & Son, Bolton	175	0	0
J. Norris, Bolton	153	0	0
J. E. Bradley, Radcliffe	150	0	0
Platt & Rogers, Ramsbottom	118	10	0
W. Clare, Little Lever	102	5	0
J. Morris, Bolton	102	0	0
R. C. Waters, Little Lever	101	18	0
G. Whittaker, Farnworth	109	11	0
*A. E. Winder, Bolton	96	0	0
Pointing brickwork—			
J. Norris, Bolton	656	11	9
A. Moores, Swinton	512	12	0
E. F. Davies, Ltd., Farnworth	355	0	0
J. E. Bradley, Radcliffe	320	0	0
Platt & Rogers, Ramsbottom	293	10	0
W. Clare, Little Lever	287	17	5
J. Jones & Son, Bolton	250	0	0
J. Morris, Bolton	252	10	6
A. E. Winder, Bolton	198	15	0
*G. Whittaker, Farnworth	181	0	0

Liverpool.—Additions to St. Christopher Home for Girls, Chesterfield-rd., Great Crosby, for Board of Management. W. Horsburgh & Son, architects, 15d, Exchange-bldgs.:—*W. H. Taylor, 12, Moorgate-st., Crosby, Liverpool, 7.